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Mugabe Dismisses Nkomo and 3 Aides Over Coup Charges

By Jay Ross
Washington Post Service

SALISBURY — Joshua Nkomo was dismissed from Zimbabwe's Cabinet on Wednesday by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who accused the junior partner in the government coalition of stockpiling arms "to overthrow my government."

Mr. Mugabe also dismissed three other members of Mr. Nkomo's Patriotic Front party, but he left the door open for continuing the coalition by retaining four other ministers and deputies from the party.

Mr. Nkomo, a minister without portfolio, appeared furious at not being told by Mr. Mugabe of his dismissal. He made it clear that the coalition had been destroyed and that he would lead the Patriotic Front in opposition. He told re-

porters: "We went in as a party. We go out as a party."

Mr. Mugabe said at a news conference that the police would investigate the arms caches discovered on Patriotic Front property in recent weeks, adding, "I'm sure there will be people who have quite a big case to answer."

Mr. Nkomo is the leader of the militant minority Ndebele tribe centered in southwestern Zimbabwe. There was speculation that his dismissal could lead to civil strife in this southern African nation that has often been spoken of in the West as a potential model for a successful multiracial society.

A year ago, the guerrilla armies of Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo, the remnants of a seven-year war for black majority rule, fought for several days, and 300 people were killed.

Since then, the two guerrilla groups have been disbanded, and



Robert Mugabe

the men have been integrated into a national army that also includes soldiers who fought to maintain white rule in the country then known as Rhodesia.

At his news conference, Mr. Mugabe, who also is leader of the majority Shona tribe, appeared to take the potential for strife into account in his actions.

Although he spoke in derogatory terms about Mr. Nkomo and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Poland Seizes 3,500 in 2-Day Sweep Checking Martial Law Compliance

From Agency Dispatches

WARSAW — Thousands of Polish police launched the biggest nationwide police operation since martial law was imposed in Poland and detained 3,500 people for violating military regulations, officials said Wednesday.

The official press agency PAP said 25,000 regular and volunteer policemen took part in the 48-hour sweep but did not say when it was completed. Western observers said the operation probably took place last weekend.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman, Dean Fischer, called the detentions "deeply unsettling" and said they made "a mockery of all recent Polish government statements to the effect that life is beginning to return to normal in Poland."

PAP said that in addition to the 3,500 detained, 7,000 were fined for martial law violations. The fines totaled about 2.3 million zlot-

ys (\$28,000), the news agency said.

It said that 145,000 people were warned, 29,000 lectured and 4,000 sent to misdemeanor courts and that 614 persons still faced police

Japan restricts the movements of Polish diplomats. Page 2.

courts for violations uncovered during the sweep, called "Operation Calm."

The police checked 51,000 shops, 60,000 vehicles and 3,500 hideouts for "criminal elements," PAP said, adding: "It can be stated on the basis of reports of police patrols that the state of obedience to existing regulations of martial law is not the best."

Radio Warsaw, monitored in London, said that the raids were "carried out throughout Poland" and that many were conducted at night. It was unclear how many of

those detained were still in custody.

Before the latest action, authorities had reported 4,000 people in detention since martial law was imposed Dec. 13.

Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, has said most if not all martial law restrictions may be lifted by the end of February if the situation remains calm. The restrictions include a ban on intercity travel without permission and a ban on possession of passports.

Meanwhile, January figures showed a sharp decline in most sectors of the Polish economy. The figures, published in newspapers Wednesday, said total production in state industries was down 13.6 percent from a year earlier and down 17.5 percent from December.

Coal was the only bright spot, but even with record production it was only 5.1 percent higher than a year earlier.

Production of natural gas was down 8.9 percent from a year before, oil refining 13.1 percent, heating oils 27.6 percent, electrolytic copper 19.3 percent, aluminum 53.4 percent, rolled goods 29 percent and plastics 28.5 percent.

Exports plummeted 18.5 percent and imports 17.3 percent.

The overall cost of living — before the huge Feb. 1 price increases — was up 20.1 percent from a year earlier.

Grain Hoarding

Farmers continued to board grain, refusing to sell it to the state at prices they considered too low. About 1.9 million tons of grain was sold to the state in January, down 21 percent.

Officials have threatened to impose forced deliveries if farmers continue to hoard.

In an interview with PAP, a Polish planning official said, "The United States counts on the complete breakdown of our economy,

and in connection with this they count on the appearance of social dissatisfaction as well as on a chain reaction, because the economic situation in Poland has a certain influence on the economies of other Socialist countries."

He added: "It is symptomatic that the American sanctions deal mainly with food despite the fact that so much has been said [in the U.S.] about humanitarian issues."

He said the sanctions are helping Poland establish "closer links than before with the Socialist countries, and we shall also gradually decrease our dependence on economic cooperation with the West."

Debt Accord Is Expected

FRANKFURT (AP) — Western banks, encouraged by speeded debt repayments from Poland this month, are virtually certain to sign (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Jean-Pierre Brunet



Jean Gandois



Jean-Yves Haberer

Mitterrand Announces Directors For 25 Nationalized Enterprises

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As part of its sweeping reorganization of French industry, the Mitterrand government Wednesday named the heads of 25 leading industrial, banking and financial groups nationalized last week.

Virtually all the appointees, including one woman, have wide experience in management, government administration or banking. In two key cases — Saint-Gobain, the glassmaker, and Rhône-Poulenc, France's largest chemical-textile company — the chairmen were reappointed to their positions.

The government decided on very professional people, all Socialists, or with varying degrees of Socialist-leaning views," said an executive of one of the nationalized industrial groups.

In a statement issued at the conclusion of the regular Wednesday Cabinet meeting, President François Mitterrand said the newly appointed heads of the nationalized groups would work for a national economic recovery, for expanded investments, savings and research, and for extension of France's economic presence internationally.

The French leader signed the nationalization law Feb. 11 after it was approved by the Constitutional Council, which decides the legality of legislation. The cost of com-

pensating shareholders for the takeovers has been estimated at more than 40 billion francs (\$6.6 billion).

Commenting on the government's emerging industrial strategy, Mr. Mitterrand said that the nationalized groups were not expected to become "appendices" of the government, that their autonomy in decision making would be total and that they would be expected to respect the rules of fair competition.

Named as administrators to head the five industrial groups were:

• Roger Fauroux at Saint-Gobain. He has headed the company since 1979.

• Jean Gandois at Rhône-Poulenc. He has been the company's chief executive officer since 1979.

• Jean-Pierre Brunet, a career diplomat, at Compagnie Générale d'Electricité, a diversified electrical equipment and construction company.

• Georges Besse, previously head of the government's COGEMA nuclear energy group, at Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann, a chemical-metalurgical company.

• Alain Gomez, previously head of Saint-Gobain's packaging division, at Thomson-Brandt, a diversified maker of electrical and electronic equipment.

The administrators will become chief executive officers once new boards of directors are named.

Heads of 18 nationalized banks and two financial holding companies also were named, including Jean-Yves Haberer, former Treasury director, at Compagnie Financière de Paris et des Pays Bas, and Georges Plescoff, a banking and insurance executive, at Compagnie Financière de Suez.

Lisette Mayret, who previously held management positions in the Edmond de Rothschild financial holding company, was named head of Banque Hervet. She was the only woman appointed.

The government also announced the appointment of government representatives who will supervise the operations of 21 private banks and credit groups that are being nationalized but whose stock is not quoted on the Paris Bourse. Heads of these groups will be named when negotiations on shareholder compensation are completed during the next several months, government officials said.

Following the Cabinet meeting, Pierre Bérégovoy, secretary-general of the Elysée Palace, told reporters that the salaries for the newly appointed executives would be considerably lower than those of the officials they are replacing.

But Mr. Bérégovoy declined to comment on an estimate published Wednesday by the newspaper Le Matin, which put the average monthly pay at between 50,000 and 60,000 francs. Senior government officials confirmed that new capital for the nationalized groups

would be required during the next five years but they declined to comment on estimates published in newspapers Tuesday.

The newspaper Le Monde estimated the total investment requirement at 90 billion francs during the next five years.



Vice President Bush, left, and the AFL-CIO leader, Lane Kirkland, before a meeting in Florida.

AFL-CIO's Kirkland Meets Bush, Condemns 'Jonestown Economics'

By Seth S. King
New York Times Service

BAL HARBOUR, Fla. — Lane Kirkland, the leader of the AFL-CIO, has told Vice President Bush that the Reagan administration is practicing "Jonestown economics" with a budget that "administers economic Kool-Aid to the poor, the deprived and the unemployed."

Describing an exchange with the vice president at Tuesday's meeting of the labor federation's 35-member executive council, Mr. Kirkland said one member remarked that Mr. Bush had been "very persuasive" when, as a presidential candidate in 1980, he called President Reagan's promise to increase military spending, cut taxes and balance the budget "voodoo economics."

Mr. Kirkland said the vice president answered that the expression "applied only to a tax cut, not a total economic policy that today included the tax cut, sharp reductions on federal spending, and deregulation."

Recounting his reply to the vice president, Mr. Kirkland said: "At this point, I said I would agree that perhaps it was not voodoo eco-

U.S. Officials Question Whether El Salvador Can Defeat Insurgents

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — The senior U.S. military commander in Latin America has arrived in El Salvador amid growing doubts that the Salvadoran Army can defeat the rebels even with more U.S. aid.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman declined to provide specific information about the visit of Lt. Gen. Wallace H. Nutting, the head of the southern command in Panama, who arrived Tuesday. But the general's plan to spend three days here appeared to point to the level of concern.

Salvadoran officials, including President José Napoleón Duarte, have recently said that increased U.S. military aid is crucial if the insurgents are to be defeated. "We are losing the fight with the guerrillas in the countryside," the president said Monday.

Now, diplomats and U.S. officials are questioning whether more aid will change the outcome. At issue is whether the Salvadoran forces can absorb more equipment

and whether the country has enough officers to fight a guerrilla war.

U.S. officials estimate that the Salvadoran Air Force has the personnel to fly only six more helicopters, in addition to the 14 that the United States has supplied. And the entire 500-man student body of the military academy is going through accelerated officer training in the United States.

The Salvadoran government "cannot win without troops from the United States — or from someone," a non-American diplomat said.

Gen. Nutting said several weeks ago that in view of the deteriorating military situation the United States would have to rethink its policy of not allowing U.S. advisers to accompany Salvadoran soldiers on combat missions.

Fifty U.S. military men are in El Salvador. Their primary tasks include helicopter maintenance and teaching counterinsurgency tactics. As for supplying the Salva-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Guerrillas rest in southeastern El Salvador, where government troops made a sweep last week.

Reagan Tells Nicaraguan Envoy Of Concern Over Arms Buildup

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, in a unusual diplomatic statement, told the arriving ambassador from Nicaragua of U.S. concern about an "alarming military buildup" in that country and continuing Nicaraguan support for guerrillas in El Salvador.

Mr. Reagan also urged Nicaragua on Tuesday to "look anew at its situation and reassess the consequences of inviting alien influences and philosophies in the hemisphere."

Amid growing public debate about U.S. actions in Central America, Mr. Reagan took the oc-

casional of a protocol call from the new Nicaraguan ambassador, Francisco Fiallos Navarro, to make blunt statements of his concern. The formal remarks at the White House ceremony were made public by the State Department.

Such exchanges usually are limited to pleasantries or professions of friendship. But Mr. Reagan, according to the published remarks, said: "When we look at Nicaragua today, we see a continued involvement in the affairs of your neighbor, El Salvador; we see the hard work of your countrymen financing an alarming military buildup; we see the rights of your citizens, those in the private sector, the democratic political parties and la-

bor unions, and especially the Miskito Indians of the east coast, increasingly abridged."

The president also said that "the door to dialogue with the United States remains open; your government should take advantage of that fact."

Mr. Fiallos, according to the published account of his part of the exchange, said Nicaragua stretches out "its friendly hand" to the United States with the belief that "two different situations require different kinds of solutions to their particular problems."

Meanwhile, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who had just returned from a private fact-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Britain's Centrist Alliance Faces Time of Testing as Support Falls

By Leonard Downie Jr.
Washington Post Service

LONDON — After a year of dramatic progress toward forcing a historic political realignment to Britain, the testing time has come for the new centrist alliance of the Social Democratic and Liberal parties.

Its popular support appears to have slipped for the first time since the alliance became the front-runner in public opinion polls as an alternative to the Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government and to the Labor opposition.

Differences Surface

In closely followed polling by Market Opinion Research International, support for the alliance dropped from a peak of 44 percent last year to 34 percent in January, compared with 33 percent for the Conservatives and 31 percent for Labor.

Significant policy differences have surfaced among the Social Democrats, who divided three ways in a recent vote to Parliament on major Thatcher government legislation to curb trade union power. Questioned about this by a group of American businessmen here, Shirley Williams, a co-leader of the Social Democrats, said the party's leadership was spread across "a spectrum from moderate right-of-center to moderate left-of-center."

The Social Democrats must choose a single leader this year, and the alliance must select some-

one to offer as its candidate for prime minister. The man widely expected to become both, Roy Jenkins, a former deputy Labor leader, must first win a by-election in suburban Glasgow this spring for a vacant seat in Parliament.

The 78,000 voters who paid dues to join the Social Democratic Party during its first year also must form a government if it won more than 40 percent of the vote in the next national election.

But Mr. Steel, who favors close cooperation between the Liberals and Social Democrats under Mr. Jenkins, said ideological splits in both the Conservative and Labor parties could lead to parts of them forming a centrist coalition with the alliance. Political analysts continue to speculate most about a coalition of Conservatives, Social Democrats and Liberals in which Mrs. Thatcher would be replaced as prime minister by a more moderate Conservative.

Yet some warn that she should not be counted out, despite the deep recession Britain has suffered since she became prime minister. Robert Worcester of Market Opinion Research International said his most recent poll had found a marked change in voters' expectations about the economy.

With the recession having bottomed out but recovery not yet clearly under way, 27 percent of those polled said the economy would improve this year while 40 percent expected it to get still worse. Two years ago, only 10 percent were optimistic and 74 percent, correctly, expected things to get worse.

U.K. Suspends Permits For Laker Operations

LONDON — Britain's Civil Aviation Authority on Wednesday suspended Sir Freddie Laker's operating licenses for Laker Airways, which was placed in receivership on Feb. 5.

Sir Freddie, who pioneered the low-fare transatlantic flights, was given 21 days to appeal to Trade Secretary John Biffen before the suspension takes effect. Sir Freddie has talked of starting a slimmed-down operation by April if he can win CAA approval.

INSIDE

Syrian Revolt

The anti-government revolt in the Syrian city of Hama is being put down at the price of heavy casualties and future risks. Western diplomatic sources say. Page 2.

Uneasy Jesuits

Next week, the leaders of the Jesuit order will convene an unusual meeting that has been ordered by Pope John Paul II. Why are they uneasy? Insights, Page 7.

Thelonius Monk

Thelonius Monk, the pianist and composer who contributed greatly to the jazz repertoire, is dead at 64. Page 5.

Interest Rates

U.S. industrial production in January fell 3 percent, the Federal Reserve said, while major U.S. banks raised their prime rate to 17 percent from 16 1/2 percent. New York stock markets appeared to shrug off both pieces of bad news, edging higher on the day. Page 9.

Syrian Regime Is Seen Facing Further Threat From Terrorist Group

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — The revolt in Hama is being put down at the price of heavy casualties, and extremist sedition could continue to hamper President Hafez al-Assad's rule even after the rebellion is quelled, Western diplomatic sources say.

Syrian troops are using artillery and tanks to end the largest challenge so far to Mr. Assad's government. The two weeks of clashes in Hama follow nearly three years of anti-government agitation blamed on a Moslem Brotherhood terrorist group.

Casualties from the revolt are estimated by Syrian and diplomatic sources to be in the hundreds. Considerable destruction is reported inside the still-closed city, 120 miles (192 kilometers) north of Damascus.

Syrian officials insist that the 220,000-man armed forces, the key to Mr. Assad's strength, have remained staunchly behind the government. Their assertions are backed up by diplomats stationed here, who say no evidence has surfaced to suggest that Mr. Assad's 12-year-old regime is in immediate danger.

Assad 'Firmly in Control'

"He is firmly in control," said a European diplomat with two years' experience in monitoring Mr. Assad's government.

At the same time, terrorism has been a constant source of embarrassment and distraction in Mr. Assad's struggle to deal with foreign-policy problems affecting his strongly anti-Israeli government, particularly during the past two months as he has sought to fight back against Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights.

As Mr. Assad has tried to gather increased Arab backing in the heat generated by the annexation, security has been further tightened, particularly in the capital, which looks like an armed camp.

Trucks have been banned from streets around Mr. Assad's residence, foreign residents of the neighborhood report, since his soldiers flagged down a six-wheel truck loaded with explosives near Mr. Assad's residence and that of Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam.

On Nov. 29 a bomb-laden panel truck exploded in central Damascus, killing about 200 persons.

In addition, the Hama revolt was going on as Mr. Khaddam tried unsuccessfully to convince Arab foreign ministers at a special Tunis meeting last week to cut off economic relations with Israel's Western supporters, chiefly the United States.

Against this background, the official Syrian media have linked the uprising to Syria's effort at the United Nations to win approval

for mandatory sanctions against Israel or, failing that, isolation of Israel and its allies.

Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas, for example, told the Syrian Cabinet on Monday that discovery of U.S.-made weapons in Hama's rebel strongholds proved the revolt's "close connection with American imperialism and Zionism," according to a broadcast by the official Syrian radio.

Hama has long been a center of Islamic fundamentalism. Women who drive daily in Damascus fear to take the wheel there. Shops that sell alcoholic drinks have been targets of bombings. Vets, which are rarely seen in the capital and most other Syrian cities, are standard dress for female pedestrians in Hama.

At least three times in the past two decades the Syrian Army has intervened to put down Islamic revolts in Hama. Diplomatic sources say troops had pulled out only last fall after an occupation that lasted months and was imposed because of similar, though smaller-scale, trouble last year.

The extremist Moslem Brotherhood, strong in Hama, is a natural enemy of Mr. Assad's government. The Ba'ath Party government, although it accepts Islam as a source of law, is founded on secular principles similar to those of Western Societies.

Since an assassination attempt on Mr. Assad 18 months ago, Moslem Brotherhood membership has been punishable by death.

In addition, Mr. Assad's government has relied extensively on members of his own Alawite sect to fill key positions, particularly in the armed forces. The hardest fighting in Hama, for example, was carried out by troops from the Army's Defense Brigades, commanded by Mr. Assad's brother, Rifaat, with help from a nephew of the president.

The Alawites, a 12-percent minority of Syria's 10.5 million inhabitants, are viewed as heretics by conservative Moslems from Syria's 70-percent Sunni majority — especially by fundamentalists such as those attracted to the Brotherhood.

The religious opposition also has been encouraged by economic and political dissatisfaction even among tolerant Sunnis, diplomatic sources say.

Fires in Tasmania Checked

HOBART, Australia — Scattered rainfall Wednesday helped about 5,000 fire fighters bring under control the last of more than 200 bushfires on the island state of Tasmania. The fires have scorched 500,000 acres of bush, destroyed at least 12 homes and killed one man since they started Sunday.



A ROYAL HUG — Karin III, the carnival princess of Bonn, gives West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt the traditional embrace. In keeping with custom, the city's revelers "took over" the government as they occupied the chancellor's office for several hours Wednesday.

Emphasis on Leftist Threat Sought For Reagan's Speech on Caribbean

By Barbara Crosscut
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department wants President Reagan to speak out more strongly on military threats to the Caribbean basin in a speech he is planning to make on a development plan for the region, administration officials say.

According to officials, early drafts of the speech on the administration's "Caribbean basin initiative," by a group working under the White House office of the U.S. trade representative, focused largely on economic measures.

Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, was reported to be seeking more emphasis on what the administration sees as the military dangers posed by Cuba and Nicaragua. It could not be determined whether the debate has been resolved.

Speech at OAS

The White House said Tuesday that Mr. Reagan would deliver the speech within 10 days. Larry Speakes, the deputy White House spokesman, said the address might include a policy statement on subversive actions by Cuba in the area, but that it had not been decided whether to save that subject for a separate statement.

Mr. Reagan's speech is likely to be made at Organization of American States headquarters in Washington, according to OAS officials and members of Caribbean lobby groups.

When Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. outlined to the

OAS general assembly last December what he described as a plan for "bold action" to aid the economies of the Caribbean region, he made the strategic link clear. "The nations of the Western Hemisphere," he told the assembled delegates of 29 nations gathered in Caracas, St. Lucia, "have long understood that the search for a better life depends not only on commerce, credit and trade, but also on security."

He then went on to catalog the military dangers the administration believed Nicaragua and Cuba posed to the hemisphere.

The plan for the Caribbean basin — which takes in Surinam and Guyana on the South American coast and most of Central America, including El Salvador — has three components.

It has a trade plan to create better marketing opportunities in the United States for small nations. It has an investment incentive policy aimed at increasing the role of private enterprise in the development of the region. It also provides an emergency aid fund for nations in acute financial distress. The plan

would require congressional approval.

The Reagan administration discussed a coordinated effort for the region with Mexico, Venezuela and Canada last July. Mexico and Venezuela have been helping the poorer nations of the region by offering concessions on oil purchases.

In Ottawa, the Canadian government, which is a major donor of aid to Caribbean island nations, announced Monday that it would increase its assistance to Central American countries to \$90 million over the next five years, compared with \$50 million over the past decade.

Among the nations receiving increased assistance will be Panama, Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Honduras is the largest recipient of Canadian aid.

The United States does not give aid to the Nicaraguan government, which it accuses of serving as a platform for insurrection in Central America. It has also cut off all assistance to the Caribbean island nation of Grenada because of that nation's close relations with Cuba.

U.S. Aides Question Chances For Victory in El Salvador

(Continued from Page 1)

One of the primary objectives of guerrilla attacks, according to rebel leaders, is to capture weapons. During a recent attack on military positions in Jucateque, for example, the rebels came away with 22 automatic rifles, more than 6,000 rounds of ammunition and a military radio.

One of the greatest problems facing the Salvadoran government is the lack of manpower. The government's current forces number about 22,000, including about 6,000 members of the national guard, national police and other security forces.

Salvadoran and U.S. officials have estimated the rebels' fighting force at 4,000 to 6,000. Thus, they say, the Salvadorans need an army of 40,000 to 60,000, based on the 10-to-1 ratio of regular soldiers to guerrillas developed by the British during the guerrilla war in Malaya in the early 1950s.

Salvadoran and U.S. officials say there are more young men than want to join the army can absorb. But several religious leaders said recently that in some areas the army is still engaged in forced recruiting, sweeping into villages and hauling off boys. It is not unusual to meet soldiers 15 to 17 years old, even though the legal draft age is 18.

The army has about 700 officers, according to one knowledgeable diplomat, far fewer than the 1,100 needed even for the army's current size. Some infantry companies of about 120 men are commanded by only one officer. Because of the officer shortage, many towns are defended by civilians the government has pressed into service and armed with old-fashioned rifles.

Diplomats also point to some major defeats of the army. In October 1981, guerrilla units blew up the country's most vital bridge. Last month, guerrillas destroyed the majority of El Salvador's helicopters and planes, reportedly with help from government soldiers.

Privately, U.S. officials have expressed disappointment that Salvadoran military officials have not followed U.S. military advice.

U.S. Gets List of Dead

From Agency Dispatches
SAN SALVADOR — U.S. Embassy officials here have been given a list of names of several hundred people said to have been killed by government troops in December in a village in northeastern El Salvador.

"The embassy is very much interested in investigating this thing," a U.S. diplomat said. The Salvadoran Defense Ministry has denied the killings, alleged to have occurred in a guerrilla stronghold in rugged terrain in Morazan province along the Honduran border.

On Wednesday, the ministry denied reports by refugees that 400 guerrillas or civilians were killed by government troops during a recent sweep in southeastern El Salvador. The ministry said only 28 rebels died. It added that the operation captured four rebel camps and a cache of weapons including Chinese-made rocket-propelled grenades and West German G-3 automatic rifles.

Japan Curbs Movement of Polish Aides

Tokyo Also to Assist Poles Through Grant

By Tracy Dahlby
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — In an apparent step toward a set of sterner sanctions against Poland's military rulers, Japan announced Wednesday a decision to restrict the movements of Polish diplomats inside Japan and to provide aid to the Polish people.

The modest moves were the first concrete action by Tokyo to address the issue of economic measures toward Poland and were interpreted here as a possible prelude to more thoroughgoing sanctions against the Polish government and the Soviet Union.

Foreign Ministry officials said Wednesday that the movements of Polish diplomats in Tokyo beyond 40 kilometers (25 miles) from the city center would be subject to prior approval. They described the step as reciprocal. Similar restrictions were placed on foreign diplomats in Warsaw after the imposition of martial law.

Japan also pledged \$500,000 in aid for Poland through the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva for the purchase of food, clothing and medical supplies. The amount is comparable to each year's aid from Canada and Switzerland, officials said.

Measures by Bonn

[The West German Cabinet imposed new restrictions Wednesday on the Soviet Union, including a ban on state visits, United Press International reported from Bonn.]

A visit to Moscow by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was postponed indefinitely. He had accepted an invitation by Leonid I. Brezhnev when the Soviet president was in West Germany in November.

A Bonn spokesman said the Cabinet barred the opening of new Soviet consulates in West Germany, restricted the travel of Soviet diplomats, and halted negotiations on a scientific and technological cooperation and on inland shipping. The restrictions will remain in force until the situation in Poland improves, UPI reported.

The question of sanctions has saddled Japanese officials here with the problem of having to express unity with the United States, while cautiously gauging concrete actions to those to be taken by major European countries. So far, Japan has gone down the middle.

"It is very important for Japan, as a member of the Western democracies, to keep in step with them," said an official. Tokyo has had a series of possible sanctions "parallel with those of the United States" ready for weeks, but has been blocked from putting them in place because of the lack of a Western European consensus on the issue, he suggested.

Despite Britain's recent imposition of independent economic sanctions, government and industry sources here indicated that any measures Tokyo puts its stamp on will be closely geared to whatever moves West Germany and France make. "We are waiting for the Germans and the French," said a well-placed source, "but where are they?"

The Japanese justify their caution by pointing to what they view as the penalties they have incurred as the result of the sanctions Tokyo imposed on Moscow after the Afghan intervention when Japan moved to restrict trade and diplomatic contacts between the two countries, clamp down on official credits and boycott the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

Since then, Japan's powerful traders have bitterly complained that they have lost several billion dollars in potential sales of industrial plants to the Soviet Union. Many of these contracts they charge have gone, instead, to competitors in Western Europe, particularly West Germany and France, where governments pulled back from earlier pledges of support for Soviet sanctions.

"In the minds of many Japanese," said a knowledgeable source, "Poland is essentially a European problem and the feeling is that we shouldn't go farther than the Europeans are willing to go."

Police Hold 3,500 Poles

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an agreement March 4 rescheduling payment of about \$2.4 million of Polish debt due last year, a West German banker close to the negotiations said Wednesday.

The banker, who requested anonymity, said that "only a fraction" of the estimated \$100 million of interest Poland was due to pay Western banks in 1981 was still outstanding. He added that the task force coordinating Poland's credit arrangements with some 500 Western banks is "extremely optimistic" that the remaining interest will be paid by early next week.

East Bloc Statement

FRAGUE (UPI) — Romania has failed to sign an anti-Reagan statement released Wednesday after a two-day meeting of East European Communist countries.

The statement condemned President Reagan's policy of sanctions against Poland as "an effort to mislead the Polish crisis to justify unrestricted armament and to create the danger of war in Europe." The statement was signed by all the other countries that took part in the meeting.



A lifeboat is beaten by waves in the Atlantic off Newfoundland near the spot where an oil rig sank in a storm.

4 Bodies Recovered in Sinkings Of Oil Rig, Freighter off Canada

From Agency Dispatches

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland — A dozen ships resumed their search in rough Atlantic seas at dawn Wednesday and recovered four bodies from the area where as many as 121 men died in two marine disasters.

The Canadian government ordered investigations into the sinking of the world's largest oil rig, and the rig's owner, the Mobil Corp., is preparing to bring ashore its two remaining rigs in the field for inspection. A Soviet freighter also sank in the area.

Between 116 and 121 persons were believed dead in the two sinkings off Newfoundland on Monday and Tuesday, and there appeared to be no possibility that any more survivors would be found. Five men were recovered alive earlier from the Soviet ship.

Two aircraft were to fly search patterns over the area despite severe winter weather. Coast Guard officials said one vessel had picked up three bodies and another boat picked up a fourth body.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Spain Says ETA Shot 2 Civil Guards

Reuters

MADRID — Government officials said Wednesday that Basque separatists killed two Civil Guards in an attempt to destabilize Spain, just before the trial of 32 officers charged with involvement in an abortive military coup a year ago.

The two guards were shot within hours of each other Tuesday night in the Basque region of northern Spain. Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo and Interior Minister Juan José Rosón attended their funeral Wednesday in San Sebastian.

No one has claimed responsibility for the killings, but police said in a statement that the military wing of the Basque separatist group ETA was responsible. On Friday, 32 military officers, most of them Civil Guards, and one civilian are to go on trial for allegedly taking part in a coup attempt on Feb. 23, 1981. The officers were said to have acted because of the government's inability to control terrorism.

Belgian Premier Complains to U.S.

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The president of the EEC Council of Ministers complained Wednesday to President Reagan that high interest rates in the United States, long a concern among the allies, were complicating Europe's efforts to solve its own economic problems.

Premier Wilfried Martens of Belgium, on a visit to Washington in his Common Market capacity, told Mr. Reagan that "the Atlantic alliance and the Western economies are going through very difficult times and our solidarity is being put to a test."

Mr. Reagan said the two held "a very fruitful discussion of the economy, economic trade and what we can do to be mutually helpful." He added that they "found great agreement with regard to our position in El Salvador and a recognition of what is at stake there."

Iran Denies Reports Khomeini Is Ill

Reuters

LONDON — Spokesmen for Iran's Islamic leaders said Wednesday that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini is in good health and that reports to the contrary were the work of counter-revolutionaries.

They were reacting to reports circulating among exiled Iranians in the West since last weekend that Iran's 81-year-old revolutionary leader was dead or dying.

An official in Ayatollah Khomeini's office in north Tehran said in a telephone interview that the Iranian leader had been informed of the rumors. "He just smiled and said, 'Well, they have nothing better to do,'" the official said.

Troops Break Up West Bank Protest

United Press International

RAMALLAH, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Israeli troops fired tear gas Wednesday at Palestinian students protesting the closure of their biggest university, an Israeli military spokesman reported.

Bir Zeit, one of four Palestinian colleges on the West Bank, was closed after a military spokesman charged that the school's administration could not keep order on campus. University officials said two foreign lecturers were detained — Cathleen Heest, an American, and Michael Ellen, a British subject.

Palestinian sources said a general strike was being called for Thursday in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and the Israeli military spokesman said Arabs in stocking masks threatened Arab merchants in Ramallah to induce them to observe the work stoppage.

Mugabe Dismisses Nkomo, 3 Others From Government

(Continued from Page 1)

accused him of "dishonesty" over the arms caches, the prime minister limited his allegations to the top leadership of the party, which is also known as the Zimbabwe African People's Union.

"It is very clear to us that very many people in ZAPU did not know what was going on," he said. "Only a clique, perhaps at the top, plus some commanders, knew about it. We cannot be unfair to the ordinary ZAPU followers and we don't begin to accuse him of preparing for war."

In addition to the dismissal of Mr. Nkomo, Mr. Mugabe announced the dismissal of two senior Nkomo party officials — Transportation Minister Joshua Chinamano and Natural Resources Minister Joseph Msika — and a deputy minister.

In his remarks, Mr. Nkomo was careful not to encourage violence. "One hopes there's no strife," he said. "It would be a tragedy."

He noted the difficulty of bringing about unity after the long war and added: "My prayer is that it will not disintegrate."

Mr. Nkomo abruptly broke off a questioner who was asking what advice he would give to soldiers

who were former members of his army, known as ZIPRA.

"They are not ZIPRA now," he said. "Mugabe is the man who talks to the army, not me."

The split between Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo has antecedents in years of strife between their separate political organizations. Their guerrilla armies clashed at times during the war against white rule.

Speaking in a series of meetings with reporters, Mr. Clark said the Reagan administration's hostility inevitably will drive Nicaragua into the arms of Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Two members of Mr. Clark's group, Roger Wilkins and Andrew Young, said they were the first outsiders permitted to visit a new element camp in Nicaragua. It had been removed from the home area along the Nicaraguan border with Honduras.

Mr. Wilkins, saying he does not support such resettlement, said the Nicaraguan government "doing everything it can" to call for the inhabitants.

Correction
A New York Times article printed in the Feb. 12 editions of the International Herald Tribune incorrectly gave the address of the Warwick Hotel in Paris as 11, rue de la Paix. The correct address is 5, rue de la Paix.

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Senator Gets 3 Years, \$50,000 Fine for Role In Abscam Case in U.S.

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON — In the last legal action before he faces a Senate expulsion vote next week, Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, has been sentenced to three years in prison and fined \$50,000 for his bribery-conspiracy conviction in the FBI's Abscam undercover investigation.

U.S. District Court Judge George C. Pratt on Tuesday delayed the sentence until appeals are completed. Mr. Williams was the first incumbent senator since 1905 to be convicted on a criminal charge.

A Senate Ethics Committee aide said that Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, had not set ground rules for the expulsion debate except to decide that no committee business would be scheduled. The last senator expelled was for treason during the Civil War.

Six House members also were convicted in the Abscam cases. Judge Pratt sentenced three who were tried in his court in August to

three-year prison terms and \$20,000 fines. One, Michael Myers, Democrat of Pennsylvania, was expelled from the House. None is yet in prison and none is expected to serve more than 20 months.

Mr. Williams was convicted May 1 of agreeing to trade his influence in Congress for a hidden share of a \$100-million loan from an undercover FBI agent posing as the representative of a fictitious Arab sheikh. He attended seven meetings over a period of months with the undercover agents.

His encounters with the agents were recorded on videotape, as were those of the House members caught in the scandal. All the House members except Mr. Myers were defeated or resigned from office. Only Sen. Williams, 62, has continued to fight the judgment of his peers.

The senator repeated his claims of innocence again Tuesday before Judge Pratt, who said he had no doubt that Williams had committed the crime. He called Abscam a "sordid, manufactured attempt to get me to commit crime." His appeals claim that the FBI ille-



Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. and his wife, Jeanette, at court.

gally entrapped him and violated his constitutional rights.

Judge Pratt rejected such claims after post-trial hearings. An appeals court rejected similar claims by two Philadelphia city councilmen last week.

Thomas P. Puccio, the government's chief Abscam prosecutor, sharply criticized Sen. Williams' conduct in pre-sentencing remarks to the trial judge.

In an apparent reference to the Senate expulsion vote, he said,

"Ironically, he stands before you today still purporting to represent the people of the state of New Jersey, who by his greed he has deceived and betrayed."

Government attorneys had considered the Williams case the weakest of the Abscam group because, unlike the House members, he turned down a cash bribe offer and was coached on what to say before a key meeting by Melvin Weinberg, an undercover informer and convicted con man.

Pope Travels to Gabon After a Mass in Benin

The Associated Press

LIBREVILLE, Gabon — Pope John Paul II arrived in Gabon on Wednesday from Marxist-ruled Benin, where he celebrated Mass and told the country's six bishops that they were in a "position which I know well by experience."

Until recently, the Roman Catholic Church has been under severe restriction in Benin.

The 61-year-old pontiff was greeted at Libreville's airport by President Omar Bongo, a contingent of government and church officials and groups of dancers.

Earlier in the day, the pope began the Mass in Cotonou, Benin, with a greeting in Fon, one of the nation's 40 different languages. About 20,000 people were in the stands.

'Domination' Condemned

The pontiff was greeted on his arrival in Nigeria by Benin President Mathieu Kerekou, a flag-waving crowd and a few people from neighboring Togo. In his speech at the airport, Col. Kerekou condemned "foreign domination" in Africa and the "fascist regime of Pretoria, which has the support of certain imperialist powers."

Col. Kerekou, 48, called Benin a land where respect for fundamental human rights is guaranteed. The government, he said, exercises a "strict positive neutrality" on the subject of religious beliefs, which he called "a personal choice."

After the president's address, the pontiff headed toward the center of Cotonou in an open jeep escorted by trucks with machine guns.

Benin has an estimated population of 3.6 million; among them are 600,000 Roman Catholics and 200,000 Moslems. Much of the rest of the population practices animism or voodoo fetishism, which centuries ago were exported by slaves to Brazil, Haiti and other nations in the Western Hemisphere.

According to a U.S. human rights report, about 200 political opponents are in prison in Benin,

including the Rev. Alphonse Queoum, to whom the pope briefly alluded in his Mass, saying his thoughts were with those who were "ill-suffering or in jail."

With a life expectancy of 41 years and a per capita income of about \$150, Benin still relies heavily on aid from France, which ruled Benin under the name of Dahomey. The territory became independent in 1960, and its name was changed in 1975.

Primarily an agricultural country with palm products and groundnuts as its principal crops, Benin has a foreign debt of \$719 million and only \$170 million in export revenues each year to pay the bills.

In an apparent reference to reports that the government was planning to increase civil liberties, the pope asked: "Should we say that a new spring is opening for the church? I wish it with all my heart. Let us entrust it to the grace of God. And that is what I am intending to encourage by inviting you to develop it and to firm it up."

The Roman Catholic Church has been allowed to operate seminaries and monasteries for Trappists and Benedictines.

Anti-Yugoslav Actions Lead to 5-Year Sentence

BELGRADE — An ethnic Albanian was sentenced to five years in jail for anti-state propaganda in the southern Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, officials said Wednesday.

A court in the Macedonian capital of Skopje found Enus Saljevi, 42, guilty of spreading hostile propaganda by selling cassette tapes with anti-Yugoslav and pro-Albanian nationalist contents. The tapes were recordings of nationalist songs and of Radio Tirana broadcasts attacking Yugoslavia in connection with Albanian nationalist riots in the southern Yugoslav province of Kosovo last spring, the court said.

'Peace Ship' Pirate Radio Operator To Quit Israel for Northern Ireland

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Abie Nathan, whose pirate radio station broadcast a message of peace and love in the eastern Mediterranean for nearly 10 years, said Wednesday that he was giving up trying to get a broadcasting license in Israel and was planning to take his Peace Ship to Northern Ireland.

"I don't even know what the problem is there," Mr. Nathan said at a press conference, "but if they want me, I'll go. I'm not going to force myself on them."

Mr. Nathan stopped broadcasting from his 570-ton former Dutch freighter on New Year's Eve and docked the ship in the port of Ashdod to await permission to broadcast from shore.

He said that he had withdrawn his request for a broadcasting license from Israel's Communications Ministry and notified members of parliament preparing a law that would permit broadcasting by his radio and other privately owned stations that he was no longer interested.

"I just couldn't take it any more," Mr. Nathan said. "What law did we violate? If it was illegal, why did they take taxes from me?"

Under Israeli law, only the state broadcasting authority and the military are permitted to operate radio stations.

Mr. Nathan charged that the religious parties in Prime Minister Menachem Begin's ruling coalition had sabotaged efforts to grant him a license because he broadcast on the Jewish Sabbath.

"They didn't notice that the state radio and the army radio broadcast on the Sabbath," he said.

FitzGerald, Haughey Clash in Debate As Irish Republic Prepares for Vote

Reuters

DUBLIN — The leaders of the Irish Republic's two main political parties clashed in a television debate that commentators said could decide the result of Thursday's general election.

In the confrontation Tuesday night, Charles J. Haughey, fighting to win back the premiership he lost last June, accused Premier Garret FitzGerald's minority coalition of failing to reduce unemployment and of blundering in its policies toward Northern Ireland.

Mr. FitzGerald countered with charges that Mr. Haughey had "fiddled the books" when in power and pushed the country into a debt crisis. Mr. FitzGerald's budget was

Foreign Minister Shahi Steps Down in Pakistan

United Press International

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has resigned for health reasons and President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq has appointed Sahibzada Yakub Khan, now ambassador to Paris, to succeed him, the government said.

Mr. Shahi, 61, suffers from high blood pressure and rumors of his resignation had circulated for months.

Reagan Picks Irish Envoy

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has nominated Peter Daley, 51, a California advertising executive, to be ambassador to Ireland.

High Dud Rate Discovered in New U.S. Shell

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON — Back in 1977, the U.S. Army began building and sending to Western Europe a new type of 155mm artillery shell that would fly to target area, burst in the air and drop 88 grenades that would explode when they hit the ground.

Called the Improved Conventional Munition (ICM), each shell cost \$500, more than three times the normal 155mm round.

By October, 1980, the Army had bought close to 1 million ICMs at a cost of nearly \$500 million. Most were stockpiled in Europe.

Then, as it was put during a closed hearing last summer before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, the shell "experienced several performance problems."

Use Restricted

The problems, unpublished, were serious enough for the Army to restrict use of the ICMs to "emergency combat situations" and then only with a powder charge that cut back how far they could be used.

What had happened was:

- In June, 1980, two ICMs exploded in gun barrels during firing.
- Four months later, the powder charge used to propel the shell blew off the noses of five ICMs, causing the grenades to drop from the front rather than the rear.

- In the interim, according to the subcommittee's hearing, there were "reports of high dud rates and a high incidence on grenade malfunction."

A year-long investigation by the Army found that the base plugs on some of the shells had cracked, apparently causing them to explode when fired.

Now, according to an Army spokesman, every one of the 950,000 ICMs built and accepted by the Army before September, 1980, will have to be examined individually to see if its base is cracked.

How long will that take and how much will it cost?

"The whole screening program is classified," the spokesman said. As for the cost, that is still being worked out.

Who is going to pay for the inspection and any faulty shells?

"The Army is going to pay the bill," a Pentagon official said. The investigation, he said, found that although a manufacturer, Chatterlain Corp. of New Bedford, Mass., "was faulted in some part, it was not major." What exactly went wrong was the fault of the Army, he said, was also "classified."

The official said payment would be made from the Army's procurement and operations and maintenance accounts.

The ICM case is not unique. As Congress begins its review of the Pentagon budget, Army spending for artillery ammunition, which has been running at nearly \$600 million a year, could become a target for cuts.

Misapplied Purchases

It will be an alluring one, because last year congressional investigators and the General Accounting Office uncovered several cases of failures, such as the ICM, and misapplied purchases involving millions of dollars.

Take the \$83 million the Army wanted to spend in fiscal 1982 for 645,000 midrange propelling charges for 155mm shells. The General Accounting Office found

a problem here. The figure was for twice as many propelling charges as the Army had midrange shells to propel.

Right, said the Army, it needed only half as many midrange charges as it had budgeted. But there was this other problem: It had budgeted only half as many shorter charges as it really needed.

So the Army asked if it could use the extra midrange money — \$40 million — to buy the charges it had forgotten. Congress let it do so.

Another artillery round that has run into production and financial problems is the 8-inch, rocket-assisted projectile, a \$1,500-shell that will travel more than 16 miles (26 kilometers), almost twice as far as the normal 150, 8-inch round.

The extra distance is achieved simply by attaching a rocket engine to the projectile, firing both of them out of the gun and then having the rocket ignite to carry the shell along.

Series of Difficulties

The first rocket-assisted projectile rounds were approved in 1978, but the program ran into a series of difficulties.

First there was a strike at Norris Industries in Vernon, Calif., where the rounds were being built. The strike delayed initial testing of the production rounds. Then there was a ballistic failure which added another nine months to production.

Finally, the production began. But in that process, according to the Pentagon, the manufacturer changed the way he made the screwlike surface connecting the projectile to the engine. The result, according to testimony at a congressional hearing, was an "excessive gap" between these two key parts. They did not hold together, in other words.

Up to now, the allegations of corruption, as far as is publicly known, have all revolved around charges of payoffs by Schiavone, in cash and favors, to officials of the union representing blasters and drillers on a New York City subway construction project. Mr. Donovan was said to have been present when one of these payoffs was made to the president of the blasters' union, Louis Sanzo. Mr. Sanzo testified before the grand jury for four hours Tuesday.

Mr. Galke's account introduces for the first time allegations of corruption between Schiavone and a second union on another project.

A copy of Mr. Galke's affidavit was made available by Arthur Z. Schwartz, a lawyer who represents Mr. Galke. Mr. Schwartz also represents dissident members of the blasters' union who brought the initial allegations against Mr. Donovan and his company. Mr. Schwartz also sent a copy of the affidavit to Mr. Silverman, the special prosecutor.

It is a U.S. crime for an employer to give anything of value to a union officer.

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Envoy, Taking U.S. Post, Cites French 'Loyalty'

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — France's new ambassador to the United States has presented his credentials to President Reagan, telling him that the United States has no reason to complain about an "unfilingly loyal ally" that is "sometimes difficult because of its frankness."

Bernard Vernier-Pallier told Mr. Reagan Tuesday in a formal statement that the differences in economic and social approaches between Mr. Reagan's conservative administration and the Socialist government in France was a source of strength because they shared "common ideals." And, he added, "no aspect of our major foreign policy options divides us."

Donovan Probe: New Allegations

By Michael Oreskes

NEW YORK — A Long Island construction worker has given U.S. investigators a sworn statement that raises new allegations of corruption against the construction company that Raymond J. Donovan, the secretary of labor, was once associated with.

The worker, Edmund Galke, has told the investigators that the Schiavone Construction Co., at a

time when Mr. Donovan, 51, was its executive vice president and part owner, paid him for a week's work on a sewer project when he was actually installing paneling at the home of an officer of his union.

Mr. Galke said he could not be certain that Schiavone knew of the arrangement, but that it would have been "quite difficult" for his supervisor not to have known.

Mr. Donovan has denied, both

in his Senate confirmation hearings in 1981 and again more recently, that either he or his former company ever made illegal payoffs to union officials.

Criminal Act

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EEC Plans Marathon Talks On Farm Prices and Budget

Reuters

BRUSSELS — European Economic Community governments are preparing for a marathon negotiating session at the end of March on farm prices and Britain's demand for rebates on its EEC budget payments, EEC sources said Wednesday.

Government leaders from the 10 countries are to meet in Brussels March 29-30 for a discussion ex-

pected to be dominated by the British dispute. EEC agriculture ministers will hold a meeting on farm prices March 29-31, and all-night sessions are in prospect.

Many EEC nations want 1982-83 prices for the community's eight million farmers set by April 1, and farmers have threatened violent protests if this is not achieved. But Britain has said it will reject any big increase in farm prices as long as its demand is not settled.

Because of the overwhelming weight farm prices and subsidies have in the EEC budget, the two issues are inextricably linked.

The summit is to be at EEC headquarters in Brussels, where the agriculture ministers would normally meet. The prospect of violent demonstrations by farmers may prompt officials to shift the farm talks to Luxembourg.

Months of negotiation have failed to solve the British payments dispute. France has accused Britain of trying to distort the whole idea of the community by insisting on getting back from the EEC budget as much as it puts in. Britain has maintained that it is unfair for it to be the second largest net contributor after West Germany since Britain has one of the weaker economies in the community.

Spy in Seoul Is Sentenced

The Associated Press

SEOUL — A 29-year-old Korean who once lived in Japan was sentenced to death Wednesday on charges of spying for North Korea and causing labor unrest, Seoul criminal court officials said. Lee Hun Chi, a former employee of the Samsung Electronics Co., a South Korean firm, had been charged with receiving spy training in North Korea in 1974.

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Annual Investment File Report (London) Nov. 1980



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On European Complaints

The European Common Market has sent an emissary to Washington to complain about the management of the U.S. economy. Most Americans will react with a degree of exasperation that, for once, is not entirely misplaced. The emissary, Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens, has been charged by his European colleagues to speak sternly about high interest rates and the rising dollar. Some of the officials who receive Mr. Martens will recall hearing other European complaints not very long ago that U.S. interest rates were too low and that the sinking dollar was part of a plot to push American exports.

The Europeans say that they want the United States to hold the dollar to more stable exchange rates. True, stability is highly desirable. But the world's departure from fixed rates nearly a decade ago was hardly voluntary. It happened only after a series of dramatic demonstrations of the speed with which a government can lose a great deal of money trying to fight off speculative raids.

It is difficult not to think that some of the European complaints are in fact aimed at European audiences. It is very tempting for governments under pressure to blame unpopular policies — for example, high interest rates to curb inflation — on the reckless and

ruinous Americans. But this tactic has an unwholesome effect on European politics, impressing on people there a sense of vulnerability and dependence that the facts of the case do not warrant. The EEC now has an economy that, by most conventional measures, is the equal of that of the United States. If current U.S. policy is having a special impact on Western Europe, it is because the Western Europeans are divided among themselves on the same troubling questions of inflation, debt and unemployment.

The Reagan administration will tell Mr. Martens that the best thing it can do for Europe is to get the American economy in order. That is essentially right. The international economic system does not run itself, and the Reagan rhetoric often needlessly antagonizes sensible Europeans by suggesting that everything can be left to the uninhibited workings of the world market. It cannot, as the Europeans have good reason to know. But they also know that international order does not require governments to follow similar economic policies. Otherwise the European Common Market itself would never have held together, with all its diversity, to become the enormous success that it is.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Reagan Mideast Policy?

In Saudi Arabia there was humiliation. In Jordan, mystification. And in Israel, indignation. Thus ends another of Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's goodwill missions to the Middle East.

Having poured his president's blood and sweat into the AWACS jet sale, Weinberger was bluntly told by the Saudis to expect no political or military favors in return. He was just an arms salesman, a Saudi leader remarked, and "we pay cash." Bargaining desperately till dawn, the secretary emerged with a trinket, an "agreement of cooperation" that the Saudis took care to call meaningless.

Then on to Jordan, whose threats to buy new arms from Moscow only raised the salesman's ardor, despite its poor cash position. Weinberger offered every modern jet and missile in his order book, omitting any political price and insisting that Israel's objections would be no obstacle.

Wonder of wonders, Israel exploded, declaring itself threatened and betrayed. That evoked a lame clarification of Weinberger's remarks, an assurance that Jordan had not ordered anything, and a new promise from President Reagan that Israel's superiority would never be compromised.

What goes on here?

The clearest interpretation is that the Reagan team seeks bases and commerce by heavily tilting American policy toward the Arabs — and is softening up the Israelis with a diplomatic version of "good cop, bad cop." Every time Weinberger roughs 'em up, Secretary of State Haig dresses the wounds and

President Reagan sends a get-well note. But, in fact, every new round hardens even moderate Israelis and reduces American influence. The game is bound to provoke grave crisis or even war — in which American ties to the Arabs would be the first casualty. No policy could be that dumb.

Another explanation is: No policy, period — Reagan has no policy to reconcile his commitment to Israel with his interest in Gulf oil and Arab money. So Haig maneuvers to avoid war, Weinberger goes hell-bent for military bases and sales, and the president cleans up the political fallout.

That Haig and Weinberger are widely suspected of merely jockeying for power in this vacuum should long ago have made the president demand a unified approach. He must at least think there is a policy.

That leaves one possibility: that the Reagan team believes its own propaganda about a "strategic consensus." The theory it brought to office, you may recall, was that Israel and moderate Arabs live in such terror of Soviet aggression or subversion that they will soon abandon their enmity and take America as their joint protector. But the Arabs and Israelis scoff at the idea; they seek help mainly against each other.

Pretending otherwise may be a way to justify avoiding painful choices about the West Bank, Jerusalem, Camp David and the PLO. It is hard to believe such wishful thinking persists. But if it doesn't, why does the restless Weinberger think he has a magic carpet?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The 1980s Are Different

Countries, like people, sometimes become the victims of their own successes. Failures inspire new ideas and new experiments. But the successes, remembered too well, are elevated in memory to sanctified formulas applied without much thought to changing circumstances. That seems to have happened to one of the great successes of American economic policy, the long boom of the middle 1960s. You can see it in the Reagan administration's defense of its budget.

For five years, from early 1961 to 1966, the U.S. economy expanded at spectacular rates. People's incomes rose dramatically. Production soared. Unemployment dropped below 4 percent. Those were the balmy days of economic politics — a rare combination of good luck and brilliant management.

Prosperity rose so fast that people could see it. Many Americans quickly came to regard that kind of good fortune as merely normal. When you currently hear people talking about getting the economy back on the track, it is worth asking what track they have in mind. Usually it turns out to be the fast track of those memorable five years.

The idea of the early 1960s as the normal standard of economic performance first became explicit a decade ago, in the McGovern wing of the Democratic Party. Now it seems

to have migrated to the Reagan White House, where it has become the justification of the excessively optimistic economic forecasts on which the budget is based. How can you call these forecasts unrealistic, the budget document argues, when in fact they are not quite so high as the 1961-1966 figures.

That great expansion was produced by a remarkable series of circumstances. An extremely cautious administration had just been replaced by one that was much more adventurous and active. But there were the factors that no president controls — technological developments, demography, the state of foreign markets. Perhaps even more important was the national state of mind.

The people who built that boom were the children of the Depression, who wanted economic growth and security with a single-minded passion that has since dissipated.

In retrospect, the boom of the early 1960s represents not a sustainable trend but an extraordinary and temporary swing far above it. There are no grounds whatever to believe that the rate of economic growth can be forced to those levels again any time soon. In the meantime, one real menace to economic stability is the persistent impulse, in both political parties, to keep recklessly trying.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

On Aiding the Salvadoran Junta

We hope the public is listening more to Secretary of State Alexander Haig than to critics of the administration on the issue of U.S. aid to the government of El Salvador. The critics would have people believe El Salvador is becoming another no-win Vietnam situation. El Salvador and Vietnam are a

world apart. Haig was absolutely right [to call] Marxist revolutions in Central America "a profound challenge to the security of our hemisphere." Vietnam was a shattering experience. But that should not blind the United States to the consequences of letting Central America become a string of countries subservient to Cuban and Soviet influence.

—From Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

Feb. 18: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Slavery in Africa

BERLIN — The accusations in the report of the commissioner of the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria against the German authorities in the Cameroons for favoring the slave trade and holding slave markets at the residences in Garua and Kussert are without foundation. The authorities only mix in native affairs in cases of absolute necessity. The slave trade is forbidden and punished. Those who still have slaves are allowed to keep them, but the children are freed and it is naturally impossible to prevent the slave trade being carried on secretly or beyond the frontiers. There is no justification in the English assertion that Germany has not fulfilled the obligations of the Brussels Act.

1932: Vote or Pay Fine

BUENOS AIRES — Forty-nine thousand citizens are awaiting summonses and possibly arrest for failure to vote in the elections of last November, it was announced when preliminary court action was presented to the federal court by federal attorney Emilio Gonzalez. All male inhabitants over 18 years of age, including foreigners who comply with certain conditions, are required by law to vote or pay a fine. The law also requires that each defendant must be heard. Hence, if all 49,000 delinquents are brought to trial, the record docket will be rushed through in about nine years. It is safe to assume that all those non-voters whose names begin with the letter "Z" are not worrying greatly.

Creeping, Insidious, Familiar Involvement

By Philip Ceylan

WASHINGTON — If you are confused about the Reagan administration and just how it proposes to resist Communist encroachment in Central America, it is probably because you have been paying attention.

"Nothing has been ruled out," the assistant secretary of state for the region, Thomas O. Enders, told a congressional hearing the other day, leaving the way open for big increases in military aid and the commitment of American combat forces. On the other hand, when the question was put in just those terms, he went on to say that "nothing like what you say has been ruled in."

At another point, Enders insisted that "our goal is not a military victory," implying that out of next month's legislative elections would evolve a political process, ultimate re-

form of the more repressive elements in the military, a popularly elected government and some measure of stability. Earlier, the U.S. ambassador had taken a dimmer view; that the elections might prove meaningless if the leftists refuse to participate, in which case "you can be forced to continue the fight."

In that event, Secretary of State Al Haig has not ruled out (or in) "going to the source" of the trouble (as he sees it: Nicaragua, Cuba and ultimately the Soviet Union), by means and methods undisclosed. Stay tuned in, we are advised, for a bold new administration initiative in concert with Latin allies and combining both covert "paramilitary" action and some form of collective economic buttressing to get at the root of Communist-inspired insurgency. The details may be laid out in a presidential speech.

Meanwhile, definitely ruled in are enormous increases in military aid for El Salvador in the 1983 budget, including more — and more sophisticated — combat aircraft. There will be much more economic aid as well. The totals, in the hundreds of millions, will make tiny El Salvador one of the half-dozen largest U.S. aid recipients, with no fixed ceilings for the future.

And that, of course, is the heart of the administration's predicament in El Salvador. It is not just that "our side" is only nominally a Christian Democratic regime, but in place by a repressive military cabal beholden to a rapacious oligarchy, that is not new to the Latin American experience of the United States. And it is not just the bitter controversy over the ease with which the administration almost routinely provided the necessary certification of progress on reform of the murderous practices of the Salvadoran military — a certification mandated by Congress as a condition for continued U.S. aid.

It is all of this added to the specter of yet another open-ended "limited" war — "so-

other Vietnam." It is not necessary to accept the analogy to understand how it plays acutely on public and congressional sensitivities. "Body count" is back in the language in El Salvador, this time as a measure of noncombatant deaths in "human rights" reports. An inquiring senator presses an administration witness for some sign of "light at the end of the tunnel."

Granted that Vietnam is too freighted with too many different meanings and memories of how the war was waged and the consequences of its loss to hold up for long as an analogy to El Salvador. The scale doesn't fit, and still less the geography.

Confusion of Purpose

But creeping, insidious involvement, accelerating escalation, misplaced optimism, chronic underestimates of enemy capabilities, calculated ambiguity about future intentions and uncalculated confusion of purpose — all these elements of Vietnam can already be found to some degree in the record of the U.S. experience in El Salvador.

All figure, perhaps not always consciously, in the intensity of congressional questioning of what gives every evidence of being a deepening and widening U.S. commitment in El Salvador and Central America. This questioning, to be sure, falls well short of a congressional revolt. But so did the first show of congressional dissent on the Vietnam War; it was only as the struggle dragged on without demonstrable progress that congressional opposition and public protest began slowly to be felt.

In El Salvador, I suspect, disenchantment could set in much more swiftly, and with a more pervasive impact, if only because there are so many ways — a coup from the far right, a string of rebel successes or a wave of excesses by security forces — that Washington's effort could be undercut.

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Fresh Thinking on the Defense of Europe

By Robert Neill

CAMBRIDGE, England — In the current debate about NATO defense, few people in Europe and the United States seem to recognize the simple fact that Western Europe is easily rich enough to pay for its own defense, conventional or nuclear.

The population of all the Warsaw Pact countries (372 million in 1979) is larger than that of the European members of the Atlantic alliance (325 million) but less than that of all Western Europe (415 million). The estimated total output (gross domestic product) of NATO Europe is substantially greater than that of the whole Warsaw Pact, a conclusion confirmed by the casual observation that Western Europe's living standards are much higher than the Warsaw Pact's, while the populations of the two areas are much the same.

Old Ideas Linger On

Since the Soviet Union must also count China and America as potential enemies, a direct comparison between NATO and the Warsaw Pact greatly underestimates Europe's relative economic strength. China has a population of nearly 1 billion, with a low output per head, and the United States a population of more than 200 million, with a high output per head.

Thirty years ago, when NATO was formed, Western Europe's total output was about half that of the United States and Canada combined. Now it is greater. Yet old ideas linger on. Perhaps they have been cherished in Western Europe as reasons for remaining dependent on America. Whatever the explanation, it is time people woke up and thought about the implications of European economic strength.

The interesting possibility is that NATO's dependence on nuclear weapons in Europe could be reduced or conceivably eliminated by an improvement in conventional defense.

NATO's present strategy relies, suicidally for Europe, on first use of battlefield nuclear

weapons by NATO on European territory as an offset to apparent inferiority in conventional forces. The strategy is dangerous for America as well as Europe. Confrontations in areas such as the Middle East, where U.S. forces have limited contact with Soviet forces, may be extended to Europe, where both sides stand face-to-face ready to resort to nuclear arms.

A number of ideas about how conventional defense might be improved have started to emerge. The point is that the conventional weapons, notably anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons, may mean that light, relatively cheap defensive weapons can be developed to the point where in conventional war a defender's chance against an attacker will be greatly improved. Defensive and offensive weapons may become more clearly differentiated so that, for example, the defender has less need to buy tanks with which to resist tanks.

Second, decentralized defense, in which groups armed with these defensive weapons are deployed in depth, each covering a small area, may be an effective alternative to traditional forces armed with tanks and aircraft that can be knocked out in concentrated local battles. Ideas as to how decentralized defense might be organized range from arming a large part of the population, so as to provide "territorial defense" on the Swiss or Yugoslav pattern, to a proposal worked out by Prof. Horst Althoff of the Max Planck Institute in Starnberg, West Germany, for a network of small groups of professional soldiers armed with modern defensive weapons but still backed with nuclear weapons for use as a last resort.

Third, conventional forces, unlike nuclear weapons, could safely be dispersed so widely that they did not present targets for the Warsaw Pact's battlefield nuclear weapons. Thus

deprived of their targets, these weapons would lose much of their effectiveness.

It is not certain that expanded and improved conventional defenses, with simpler weapons replacing today's technological extravaganzas, need cost more than NATO's present mix of nuclear and conventional forces. My impression is that many Europeans would be willing to pay more for conventional defense if they saw that it was necessary for ceasing to rely on nuclear weapons. What motivates the peace movements is opposition to nuclear weapons, not opposition to all weapons.

Peace Movements

People in the peace movements have begun to talk about alternative defenses. They are saying the same things in different words as some military leaders, who have called for more reliance on conventional forces.

If conventional forces could be sufficiently improved, the arms race might at last be unwound — without negotiations. As Prof. Anders Boserup of the University of Copenhagen argues, to improve forces that are manifestly defensive is no threat to your potential enemy; instead of taking fright and arming competitively, he can relax.

The present danger is that government policy in the NATO countries is to answer the campaign against nuclear weapons by arguments for nuclear weapons. The opportunity is being missed to persuade people in Europe to support a policy based on conventional forces — forces that might be made truly defensive and for which they could afford to pay.

The writer, who was director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute from 1967 to 1971, is professor of economics at Cambridge University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

In Bucharest, Haig Comforted a Dictatorship

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Alexander Haig is the first U.S. secretary of state to visit Romania and Henry Kissinger in 1974. He is the first member of the Reagan administration to cross the Iron Curtain.

Just after landing in Bucharest Friday, Haig said he had come to honor Romania for insisting on independence and sovereignty for every nation. He had another opinion 24 hours later, when he judged that Romanian policies were only "relatively independent." This is much closer to the truth.

Haig conferred with President Nicolae Ceausescu for 4½ hours, twice as long as scheduled, and the result of this "frank and cordial exchange" disappointed him. They reached agreement on only one point: a need to end the state of siege in Poland. Everyone, including Leonid Brezhnev and Wojciech Jaruzelski, has publicly called for the same thing. However, Ceausescu could not bring himself to agree with Haig on other aspects of the crisis in Poland.

Romania has given full support to Gen. Jaruzelski's military coup. Ceausescu was one of the most

forceful proponents of a military takeover in Poland as long as it would be done "by Polish means" and without too-evident Soviet participation.

The Romanian government has never concealed its hostility to the very idea of an independent labor

union. The Romanian press immediately backed the Polish junta.

Paul Goma, the Romanian writer who cried in vain to breathe some life into a fledgling dissident movement in his country before he was expelled to the West, said of Romania that it was the most unhappy of the East Bloc states. "Czechoslovakia," he said, "is oc-

cupied by the Russians, but Romania is occupied by Romanians." Poland is now occupied by Poles. The Romanian regime regards this as normalization.

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Voting on Ireland's Finances

By Michael Kallenbach

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

Despite a common perception abroad that Ireland's principal issue is Ulster, the parliamentary elections this week will be decided on economics. The divisive issue of Irish reunification has been secondary during the brief election campaign since Premier Charles FitzGerald's unexpected budgetary defeat last month.

His coalition of his Fine Gael Party and the Labor Party, which had governed with a two-man majority since June, may go down as the shortest-lived Cabinet in modern Ireland's history.

Since 1980, Ireland's economy has declined. Unemployment is at 11 percent (a postwar record) and rising; there are 140,000 people out of work. The inflation rate is 23 percent. Clearly, draconian measures will have to be taken to get the country out of its economic predicament. If there is a decisive election, the new government will have to work quickly toward a strong recovery.

Same Budget

In his proposed austerity budget, Dr. FitzGerald wanted to impose huge new taxes. His package, the harshest since the founding of the state in 1922, would have raised some taxes by up to 30 percent in order to try to correct what he called "an economic and financial crisis more grave than any this state has previously faced." He wanted to do this, and more — including the abolition of food subsidies — to cut borrowing from abroad over the next four years.

Dr. FitzGerald, an economist, is going to the voters with the same budget that brought down his Cabinet by one vote cast by an Independent Socialist, Jim Kemmy. This is the first time an Irish government has fallen because of a budget. Dr. FitzGerald's main campaign task has been to convince the voters that he can control the bleak financial situation.

The leader of the opposition Fianna Fail Party, former Premier Charles Haughey, has attacked the FitzGerald government for trying to increase taxes and cut services too quickly. Haughey has always argued that foreign borrowing should be increased for productive and investment purposes, while social spending should take precedence over economic austerity.

While in power, Haughey was accused of not being decisive enough on the economy. The latest polls show him to be 30 points behind Dr. FitzGerald in personal popularity, but they also show the main parties to be neck-and-neck. The pollsters report, however, that most people think Haughey's Fianna Fail would handle unemployment and prices better than Dr. FitzGerald's coalition.

Haughey is at an added advantage because during most of the Republic's history his party has held a solid parliamentary majority and been able to capture about half of the popular vote.

While economic problems are uppermost in the minds of most voters, the nagging problem of strife-torn Ulster remains in the background. If Dr. FitzGerald is defeated, undoubtedly attempts between Dublin and London to produce a solution to the Ulster problem will be delayed.

Both main candidates — there is also a Labor Party candidate, Michael O'Leary — want Irish reunification, but in their style and approach they differ somewhat.

Changes at Home

Haughey, considered to be more of a hard-liner than Dr. FitzGerald, believes there can be no change in Northern Ireland without the consent of the majority there. Dr. FitzGerald emphasizes that reconciliation must begin with changes at home in the Republic: amendments to relax the laws banning divorce and birth control, for example. Last fall he launched a passionate crusade for these changes, but he has achieved no progress so far.

Both leaders fully appreciate that at present it is British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who holds the key to the problem in the North. Fresh in their minds, too, is the visit to Ireland of William P. Clark just before he moved from being Secretary of State Alexander Haig's number-two man to become the national security adviser to President Reagan.

The president and Clark, who are both of Irish descent, may be willing to end the State Department's long-standing policy of deference to London by becoming an intermediary between Northern Ireland and the Republic. It is the first time since the northern troubles flared up in 1969 that Dublin has enjoyed such highly placed friends in a U.S. administration.

Reagan has asked Dr. FitzGerald to lunch at the White House on St. Patrick's Day, March 17. Presumably, the lunch will take place, whichever Irishman turns out to be victorious on Thursday.

The writer is United Nations correspondent for Irish Radio and Television in Dublin. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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Lee Strasberg Is Dead; Taught Method Acting

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Lee Strasberg, 80, the veteran actor and teacher of method acting whose students included Marlon Brando and James Dean, died Wednesday of a heart attack.

Mr. Strasberg had appeared Sunday in the "Night of 100 Stars" production at Radio City Music Hall. He was stricken at his home Wednesday and pronounced dead at a hospital. Among those present at the hospital was one of his former students, Al Pacino.

Mr. Strasberg took over as artistic director of the Actor's Studio in 1948, and his students over the years became some of the best-known performers of the screen and theater.

A dinner given by the studio in November, 1980, honored 128 of Mr. Strasberg's graduates who had received or been nominated for Hollywood's Academy Awards, Broadway's Tonys or television's Emmys.

Among the students, both living and dead, honored at the dinner were Mr. Pacino, Paul Newman, Robert de Niro, Jane Fonda, Julie Harris, Sally Field, Ben Gazzara, June Havoc, Celeste Holm, Patricia Neal, Marilyn Monroe, Franchot Tone, Barbara Loden, Lee J. Cobb, Mr. Brando and Dean.

Mr. Strasberg himself was nominated for an Academy Award for his portrayal of an underworld power in "Godfather II" in 1974, a film debut that he was urged to make by Mr. Pacino.

Native of Austria
Born in Austria, Mr. Strasberg came to the United States as a teen-ager and made his acting debut in 1924, but he soon gave up performing for directing and ultimately the teaching on which his fame rested.

"I gave up acting in 1929," he said, reflecting on his stage career. "Only once did I return — in 1936 at the Group Theater, of which I was a founder. We were staging a one-act play by Clifford Odets and had no one to fill a role. So I stepped in."

For years after that, his performances were for his students, for whom he would act "in the same way that Casals would play his cello when he was teaching master's classes. I would sometimes enact a role by way of illustration."

He was a proponent of method acting, adapted from the technique of the Russian director Constantin Stanislavsky, who worked to eliminate the artificial and mechanical by stressing the actor's inner identification with the character.

Thoroughly a man of the stage, he said less than two years ago, "Theater is the most direct of all the arts. Only the theater uses the living presence. The actor becomes an instrument alive enough and real enough and true enough to create reality. Creativity takes place at the same moment that the public is literally there."

Among the plays Mr. Strasberg directed were the Pulitzer Prize-winning "Men in White," "Clash by Night," "Fifth Column," and "The Big Knife." He co-produced "The Country Girl."

Kurt Enoch
NEW YORK (NYT) — Kurt Enoch, 86, a pioneer in the paperback publishing field in Europe and the United States and a co-founder of New American Library, died Monday while on vacation in Puerto Rico.

Mr. Enoch was best known as co-founder with Victor Weybright of New American Library (publishers of Signet and Mentor Books) after World War II, but his publishing career began in his native Germany shortly after World War I.

Nicholas Roosevelt
CARMEL, Calif. (AP) — Nicholas Roosevelt, 89, a diplomat, newspaperman, author and cousin of President Theodore Roosevelt, died Tuesday.

Mr. Roosevelt spent many of his early years at the Roosevelt family compound at Oyster Bay, N.Y.

He went to Paris as an attaché at the U.S. Embassy after graduating from Harvard in 1914. He served as a captain in World War I and became an aide to President

Woodrow Wilson after the war ended.

Mr. Roosevelt served as minister to Hungary for two years, then traveled through the Far East and Europe as an editorial writer for The New York Times. In World War II, he was deputy director of the Office of War Information.

He worked for 25 years as an editorial writer, first for the old New York Tribune, later the New York Herald Tribune, and The Times. In his last two years at The Times, he was assistant to the publisher and then president of the newspaper's radio station, WQXR.

Vivion de Valera
DUBLIN (AP) — Vivion de Valera, 72, a politician and newspaper publisher and son of the late Irish statesman Eamon de Valera, died of cancer Tuesday.

Andreï A. Smirnov
MOSCOW (AP) — Andreï A. Smirnov, 76, a former Soviet deputy foreign minister, has died, it was reported Tuesday.

Paulo Carneiro
RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — Paulo Carneiro, 80, Brazil's ambassador to UNESCO, died Wednesday of heart failure, officials reported. Mr. Carneiro was a founder and permanent director of the Paris-based United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Assessing Monday that losses at the Lemóniz plant were \$1.2 million a day, Manuel Gómez de Pablos, president of the utility giant Iberdruero, demanded that the central government and the Basque home-rule authorities end the uncertainty that has enveloped the undertaking for more than a year.

"I don't like the word ultimatum," Mr. Gómez de Pablos told a group of foreign journalists. "But the problem is essentially political and it surpasses the possibility of Iberdruero to resolve it."

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ETA separatist movement has set the halting of the \$1.5-billion Lemóniz operation and the crippling of Iberdruero's operations in the northern provinces as major objectives. A year ago ETA gunmen kidnapped and murdered the plant's chief engineer, José María Ryan.

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Thelonious Monk Dies; Jazz Musician Was 64

By John S. Wilson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Thelonious Monk, 64, the pianist and composer whose wry, angular melodies and unusual harmonic progressions were among the most striking contributions to the jazz repertoire, died Wednesday in Englewood, N.J.

Although Mr. Monk's music was rooted in the stride-piano tradition of Willie (The Lion) Smith, James P. Johnson and Duke Ellington, it stood apart from the main flow of jazz.

"He hasn't invented a new scheme of things," Paul Bacon wrote in the jazz magazine The Record Changer in 1948, "but he has, for years, looked with an unflinching eye at music and seen a little something else."

"He plays riffs that are older than Bunk Johnson but they don't sound the same. His beat is familiar but he does something strange there, too. He can make a rhythm almost separate so that what he does is inside or outside it. Monk is really making use of all the unused space around jazz, and he makes you feel that there are plenty of unopened doors."

Dissonances and Rhythms
Among his works were "Round Midnight," "Straight No Chaser" and "Well, You Needn't." The strange contours of Mr. Monk's tunes led the jazz critic Whitney Balliett to describe them as nipping "with dissonances and rhythms that often give one the sensation of missing the bottom step in the dark."

"Jazz," Mr. Monk said, "is my adventure. I'm after new chords, new ways of synopsing, new fi-

gurations, new runs. How to use notes differently. That's it. Just using notes differently."

Thelonious Sphere Monk was born on Oct. 10, 1917, in Rocky Mount, N.C., and moved to New York with his mother when he was 4. He began playing in bands when he was 13.

In the late 1930s and early 1940s, Mr. Monk was the pianist in the house band at Minton's Playhouse in Harlem, where young and then unknown musicians such as Charlie Parker, Dizzy Gillespie and Kenny Clarke went to jam. The music that became known as bebop developed out of the sessions.

Mr. Monk, however, was not part of the bebop movement. He went his own way. To the public who found the "boppers" strange, he was even stranger and more difficult to accept.

His first slight brush with success came in 1944. Bud Powell, the pianist who had been influenced by Mr. Monk, persuaded Cootie Williams, in whose orchestra Mr. Powell was playing, to record Mr. Monk's tune, "Round Midnight."

He was getting only occasional work in the late 40s, and even that was cut off completely when, in 1951, he and a friend were arrested for possession of narcotics. Although Mr. Monk was widely considered to be innocent in this case, he took the full blame, refusing to implicate his friend. He served 60 days in jail but, what was much worse, he lost his cabaret card, without which he could not perform in a New York club.

For the next six years, until 1957, he recorded occasionally. Most of his time was spent com-

posing many of the tunes that became the core of his repertoire, including "Bemsha Swing," "Blue Monk," "Little Rootie Tootie" and "Pannonica," named for Baroness Nica de Koenigswarter.

The baroness had befriended several jazz musicians of the period, including Charlie Parker. In 1957, with the help of the baroness, Mr. Monk regained his cabaret card and started to play at the Five Spot in New York. The club became a steady base for him.

During the late 1950s, he led a quartet that included John Coltrane, the saxophonist. In the 1960s, Mr. Monk finally gained the recognition that had eluded him for almost 20 years. He worked regularly with a quartet featuring Charlie Rouse, the tenor saxophonist, appearing in clubs and at concerts and festivals all over the world.

In the 1970s, his public appearances became infrequent because of illness. His last official performance was at Carnegie Hall in 1976.

Work on Bilbao A-Plant May Halt

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

MADRID — Spain's biggest private utility company has announced that it will suspend work on a nearly completed nuclear power plant outside Bilbao, which has been held up by Basque extremists, unless the government resolves the project's unsettled political status.

Assessing Monday that losses at the Lemóniz plant were \$1.2 million a day, Manuel Gómez de Pablos, president of the utility giant Iberdruero, demanded that the central government and the Basque home-rule authorities end the uncertainty that has enveloped the undertaking for more than a year.

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Thelonious Monk

Sudan's Leader Reacts To Growing Criticism With Harsh Measures

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

OMDURMAN, Sudan — The dervishes dance here on Fridays. The dance is a deep-rooted tradition, performed by those who see themselves as close to Allah, for Islam is a powerful force in Sudan, the United States' most prominent ally in East Africa.

In recent weeks Islam has added its voice to a clamor for change that has been directed against the nation's embattled leader, President Gasfar Nimeiri, and that has brought the army, students and other groups into confrontation with him.

Recently, the Islamic priests of Omdurman approved a prohibition on alcohol in the city but Gen. Nimeiri overruled them. The result, according to a high Moslem official, was a series of tirades directed by the priests against the president from the mosques during Friday prayers.

More significantly, Gen. Nimeiri met with the nation's most prominent figures in January to defend a series of economic austerity measures that provoked student riots that month. At the meeting, a participant said, those who attacked the president included Hassan Abdullah Turabi, Sudan's attorney general and leader of the Moslem Brotherhood, a powerful urban Islamic group.

Mr. Turabi spoke against the concentration of power in the president's hands, according to the participant. The Islamic leader also criticized the Sudanese Socialist Union, the nation's only legal political party, and the entire "political order," saying it did not reflect the popular will. And army generals complained about corruption in the upper echelons of the government and about the president's increasingly autocratic style.

Gen. Nimeiri responded with harsh words, angrily accusing the army of cowardice, the participant said.

Sudan's generals have traditionally regarded themselves as a serious political force and are not used to such treatment. After the January meeting they reportedly demanded a separate encounter with the president.

"They were angry because he called them cowards," a government source said. "They spoke against the party, against corruption. They said corruption had reached the presidential palace. They told Nimeiri he was becoming a dictator."

Gen. Nimeiri's response to the military's complaints was swift. In January he dismissed 27 senior army officers. He also dismissed the vice president, Gen. Abdel Majid Hamid Khalil, whom some dissidents had seen as a potential rallying point for the opposition.

The army purge fitted a pattern

of harsh reaction. In December, Gen. Nimeiri jailed 21 politicians from southern Sudan who had banded together to try to thwart the president's plan to divide their area into subregions.

When students from the University of Khartoum and high schools rioted to protest a 60-percent increase in the price of sugar, Gen. Nimeiri sent the police and army to oppose them and then closed down all schools. After January's criticism he dissolved the leadership of the Sudanese Socialist Union and formed a committee that is supposed to remodel the party.

The resulting opposition seems widespread among the Sudanese.

Possible Outcomes
A senior government official recently listed the possible outcomes for his country. The official spoke of a possible leftist coup, a general breakdown in law and order, a military takeover, or a popular uprising. Last on his list was the likelihood of changes inside the highly centralized government.

The president's unpopularity has profound implications for the Reagan administration, which is Gen. Nimeiri's most prominent supporter and which views Sudan as a strategic, pro-Western bulwark protecting Egypt's southern flank and, by extension, the Camp David process.

Washington has a high profile in Sudan. Increased U.S. military aid worth about \$100 million has begun to arrive, and U.S. economic aid this year will total \$180 million. Washington's biggest aid package for an African nation apart from Egypt.

A critical factor in the presidential survival stakes, which seems to be the talk of the city, is the absence of an obvious alternative. A senior Sudanese analyst, for example, acknowledged that the president's popular support has eroded but said that "if there is no leadership for a revolt, it will stop at verbal attacks."

As this argument goes, there was a moment in January when Gen. Khalil could have overthrown Gen. Nimeiri but chose not to. This, Western diplomats said, allowed the president to "reassert his authority and start building political structures to support him."

During the demonstrations, neither the Moslem Brotherhood nor other organized groups formally threw their weight behind the students, who, witnesses said, seemed nonetheless to bave wide popular support.

While Gen. Nimeiri seems to have alienated parts of the army, his purge of the military will enable him to place loyalists in strategic positions before what some Western diplomats expect to be a further challenge to his authority when the price of bread is increased later this year.

Corsicans Claim Paris Bombings

United Press International
PARIS — Nineteen bombs were set off in Paris and its suburbs Wednesday, allegedly by Corsican nationalists seeking autonomy for the Mediterranean island.

No injuries or arrests were reported. Sixteen of the bombs were set off in Paris.

The nearly simultaneous explosions shortly after 1 a.m. damaged the facades of post offices, tax centers and nine banks, and shattered windows and metal security gates.

A person claiming to represent the National Liberation Front of Corsica telephoned a French news agency after the third blast to say that his organization was responsible for attacks.

3 Bombs in Versailles
One bomb went off at the main entrance of the Ecole Militaire, a French military training school, breaking off a corner of the carved stone entryway and breaking windows. Three bombs later broke windows at two banks and a national electric company building in the suburb of Versailles.

Three unexploded bombs were found at dawn in front of three banks around Paris.

The anonymous telephone caller to Agence France-Presse said in explaining the attacks: "For more details, go back to that demand we made in Corsica."

He referred to 26 gun and bomb attacks claimed by the National Liberation Front of Corsica last

Thursday and Friday that revived the seven-year campaign for the island's autonomy carried out by several Corsican nationalist groups. Two bombs were also set off in Marseilles.

The front has charged that France's Socialist government has not lived up to its campaign promises to grant the island autonomy.

As the bombs exploded, police activated a "blue plan" to be used in case of terrorist attacks, police officials said. Policemen took up posts at unidentified "strategic

points" around the capital, stopped cars and interrogated passengers, but made no arrests, the officials said.

The bombs contained small quantities of explosives that did not seriously damage buildings and the assailants apparently sought to ensure that no one would be injured. A man returning to his apartment in the Montparnasse area was stopped by a person on the street and told, "Get inside quickly, there's going to be an explosion."

Since the mid-1970s, the

ETA separatist movement has set the halting of the \$1.5-billion Lemóniz operation and the crippling of Iberdruero's operations in the northern provinces as major objectives. A year ago ETA gunmen kidnapped and murdered the plant's chief engineer, José María Ryan.

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Tension Over Aegean Increasing

By Marvinne Howe
New York Times Service

ANKARA — Tensions are increasing between Turkey and Greece over the Aegean Sea.

Turkish officials have repeatedly warned in recent weeks against any attempt by Greece to proclaim an extension of its territorial waters from 6 to 12 miles in the Aegean, where it has 2,383 islands, some only a few miles off Turkey.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry said such an extension would virtually close the Aegean to Turkish traffic. A Greek proclamation could be issued after the meeting next month of the Law of the Sea Conference, which is expected to endorse the practice of establishing 12-mile sea limits (about 19 kilometers).

In the past Greece has indicated that in the interest of maintaining good relations with Turkey it would not take advantage of the right to the sea-limit extension that its islands in the Aegean would give it. The Turks, however, fear a change of policy by Greece's Socialist premier, Andreas Papandreu, who has publicly denounced Turkey as "a threat" and has refused to resume talks on the Aegean.

Turkey's foreign minister, İtler Turkmen, has publicly warned Greece against any unilateral action in the Aegean. He has also told Turkey's ambassadors to alert the NATO allies to the gravity of the situation.

The former commander of Turkey's land forces, Gen. Eser Akinci, now a member of the consultative assembly charged with drafting a new constitution, said recently that the declaration of a 12-mile limit would turn the Aegean into a Greek lake.

"Twelve miles mean that war will become inevitable between Turkey and Greece," Gen. Akinci said.

A high Turkish official said it was necessary to make the nation's position clear "because we don't want the Papandreu government to make any miscalculations."

In addition, the Greek opposition leader, Evangelos Averoff, was recently quoted by the Turkish press as saying of Greece, "By following a policy of tension with Turkey, at a time when Greece has lost international support, she is playing with fire."

Mr. Papandreu said several times in his election campaign last year that Greece had the right to extend its territorial waters to 12 miles. In addition, his government program stated that Greece's land, air and sea frontiers and the limits of the Greek continental shelf in the Aegean "are not negotiable." He has made it clear that he believes Greece should control the Aegean's airspace and sea-lanes, as it did before Turkey's invasion of Cyprus in 1974.

The Turkish government has published a map showing the effects of a Greek 12-mile limit. An official said such a move would deprive Turkey's Aegean ports of all direct exits to international waters; reduce the area of international waters to 25 percent, with Greece controlling 65 percent of the sea surface and Turkey only 10 percent; and drastically reduce the area of the continental shelf that Turkey could claim.

Last year the two governments held talks on the Aegean, and while there was no major breakthrough, a cordial atmosphere prevailed. There were several reciprocal gestures such as lifting of civil air prohibitions in the Aegean and curbing press attacks.

The two countries have been negotiating off and on since 1976 over the delimitation of the Aegean continental shelf.

Greece signed the 1958 Geneva convention that stipulates that the islands also have a continental shelf. Turkey refused to sign the convention, declaring that the Aegean is a special case.

Viols Linked to War Poison
Reuters

LUBECK, West Germany — Children discovered a cache of glass vials believed to contain deadly poison dating back to World War II, the police said Wednesday. A spokesman said the children found the vials while playing in an open area in this town in northern West Germany.

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NEW FRENCH ECONOMIC POLICIES
an International Herald Tribune Conference

On February 8 and 9, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and eight Ministers of the French government explained their policies to an audience of over 250 international businessmen.

These senior executives, gathered at a conference organized in Paris by the International Herald Tribune, were concerned about how their companies' activities would be affected by the Socialist government elected in France last May.

Now you can hear what they heard. The highlights of this exceptional meeting have been edited to a one-hour videotape that includes excerpts from all major speeches, as well as from question and answer sessions.

The entire program or individual speeches may also be ordered, in French or in English.

PROGRAM

Keynote address:
Pierre Mauroy, Prime Minister
Foreign Economic Policies
Michel Jobert, Minister of Foreign Trade
André Chadenet, Minister for European Affairs
Thierry de Moxart, Director of the French Institute of Foreign Relations
Address by Jacques Delors, Finance Minister
Financial and Monetary Policies
Laurent Fabius, Budget Minister
Christian Goux, Chairman

When Day People Wed Night People

New York Times Service

Central Selling Organization had a 46 per-

The Selling Problem

The International Diamond Corp., the na-

As with investment-grade stones, jewelers and wholesalers, scrambling to slash their inventories, are hardly eager to snap up the \$1,000 jewelry-grade stone for cash — not unless it comes substantially below the \$500 they could bury the stone for in the first place.

New York Times Service

"Only 5 to 10 percent fit into each category," he went on. "They represent the extremes. Most people tend to function well at either end of the day."

he said, "But the only person I can talk to is the cat. So I eat. Often I'll broil a steak then I read or work on a book I'm writing before going to bed at 2:30."



Kelly Anastos is day person, husband Ernie is night newscaster

of Library Science, was married 12 years ago. her idea of fun was "to stay up all night, go to the theater, go dancing and out to nightclubs." She continued: "My husband, Richard, an immigration lawyer, likes daytime sports, skiing, ice-

"But after a 45-minute nap he wakes up as if he hadn't missed thing," she said.

Does she get angry? Oh, yes. "That's part of Brian and his charm."

By Sheridan Morley

Newman is in one sense a documentary man rather than a dramatist; you feel he could well have written the current BBC-TV "Police" series, had a writer been required. He is not especially concerned with fleshing out his characters, with giving them wives or children or homes or motives other than naked greed. He works in

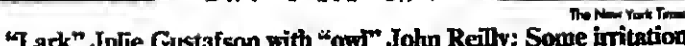
was police-induced so as to create a demand for stronger (and therefore less accountable) policing, and that corruption in the criminal investigation division is running at about 90 percent of the force, starting at the top. If this had been an article or a television documentary instead of a play, Newman would doubtless already be in the company of several libel lawyers.

Some of them start pretending that they are not Porter's relatives, then that perhaps they are after all. Feely, who once wrote a much better thriller ("Who Killed Santa Claus?"), appears to have put this one together from leftover bits of "Gaslight" and "Wait Until

Humphries as Edna now plays the audience the way that Robert Newton used to play Long John Silver, with a mixture of stunning bravado and utter fearlessness.

Problems in Marriage

Such marriages do work, as exemplified by Jim and Pat Spanfeller.



"Lark" Inge Gustafson with "owl" John Reilly: Some irritation

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Italy's Regional Split Continues: North Thrives While South Lags

The author of the following article recently completed an assignment as chief of the Rome bureau of The New York Times.

By Henry Tanner
New York Times Service

ROME — After a century of national unity, Italy is still two countries. The north, with its industries and technology, is part of Europe — the southern tip of the Ruhr, a Milanese industrialist said only half facetiously. The largely rural south is part of the underdeveloped Mediterranean Third World. Naples and Palermo evoke Alexandria, not Hamburg or Le Havre.

The north-south issue is the oldest and most fundamental of Italy's unresolved problems. These problems are so numerous and of such variety that foreigners, though not Italians, often fear the ultimate catastrophe — the collapse of the country's institutions or the breaking apart of its social fabric.

A cartoon in a leading French magazine some time ago showed the Italian boot spinning madly around Europe in imminent danger of being torn loose and flung either south into the Third World, east into the Soviet orbit or perhaps simply into the void of outer space.

But the worst has never happened — and probably never will — in spite of the pressures of terrorism, recurrent political scandals, strikes, natural disasters and other afflictions.

The battle against terrorism, for instance, seemed hopeless for a long time. But last month thousands of separate police operations led to the Jan. 28 freeing of Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier, a U.S. officer assigned to NATO, after 42 days of captivity at the hands of the Red Brigades, the country's most powerful terrorist organization. Last year, 19 persons were killed by political terrorists in all of Italy. In the southern city of Naples in the same period, nearly 200 people were killed in clashes between criminal gangs.

Subsidies

The south includes about two-fifths of Italy's area and nearly half its population. But it produces only one-sixth of the country's industrial goods, and its unemployment is twice the national rate. Between 1950 and 1970 more than 4 million southerners emigrated, about half to northern Italy and the remainder to northern Europe or America.

In the last 30 years about \$50 billion in subsidies has been spent for the development of the south. The superhighways there are as wide as in the north, but emptier. There are good roads even to the remotest mountain villages. Electricity and water have been brought to most tiny hamlets. Here and there northern industrialists have built plants — cheaply, with government aid.

Inevitably, the assistance program for the south became controversial. Charges of corruption are widespread. Some critics charge that Rome has dispersed its aid as a colonial power would, from the outside and from the top, without recognizing that emigration has robbed the region of those who could have made the investment productive.

Catastrophes sometimes unite a nation, but this was not the case with the great earthquake that devastated most of the mountain area east of Naples 15 months ago.

Southerners are still bitter over the slowness of the rescue operations, which they say caused hundreds of people to die unnecessarily. It would have been different if the quake had struck in the north, they say. And in the north a visitor often hears remarks against southerners bordering on racism.

About 150,000 people in Naples are still homeless or living in condemned houses that are kept from collapse only by wooden beams and metal tubing. More than 100 schools are occupied by squatters. In the suburb of Bagnoli, 750 persons have been living for five years in a rat-infested, abandoned hotel. They were among the 35,000 people who were homeless in the city even before the quake, and they complain that they are the "real" victims of the earthquake because all the government money that might have been spent on them is going to the new victims.

Wide Differences

A quarter of the population of Naples was listed as unemployed before the quake, but many had some income. Now these people are even worse off. Many of the home industries producing shoes and other goods in the narrow streets of the old city have been wiped out.

The contrast with the north is startling. In Parma, the staid small northern city famous for its ham and cheese and opera house, an official proudly reels off the city with the highest average income and the lowest unem-



Giovanni Spadolini

ployment rate in the country. They are all in the north. A labor leader, asked about schools, said, "We have no problem of overcrowding. All our schools were built some 50 years ago, and they are solid and large."

A young music student from the south taking his first walk around Parma marvels at not seeing any poor people and at the rows of old English-looking stores selling cashmere, tweeds and jewelry. "Why is everybody here so much richer than we?" he exploded.

His father explains another difference between north and south. "If I tried to bribe the city clerk here, he would almost certainly call the policeman standing at the door, so I don't try," he said.

In Turin, the city of the Fiat automobile company, where half the population now consists of southern immigrants, a driver says that even though he has lived and worked in the north for 30 years, he still calls Palermo in Sicily his home. Of the Torinese, he says, "They look down their noses and don't talk to anyone."

A Torinese complains that the southerners have changed the city, even its eating habits. "We used to feed broad beans to the animals, now we buy them at the grocer and eat them," he said.

Many of the problems of Italy transcend regional differences.

Puzzling Contradictions

It is one of Italy's puzzling contradictions that the economy is going through the worst crisis in a generation but that many millions of Italians — probably even a majority — have never lived better.

The rate of inflation was more than 20 percent last year, though it has declined in recent months. Unemployment is 8.4 percent and still growing. But the restaurants are full of ordinary people eating well and expensively. The superb highways are full of cars traveling at maximum speeds despite a succession of steep increases in the price of gasoline.

Parts of the state sector, which accounts for about 40 percent of the gross national product, are reported to be near bankruptcy. But many small industries are thriving quietly, adapting with great skill to the fluctuating prices, changing tastes and technological innovations on the world market.

These businesses are often — misleadingly — lumped together as the "submerged economy" because some of them avoid taxes, union contracts and other restrictions imposed by the state.

Giovanni Spadolini, the first premier in 36 years who is not a Christian Democrat, has said that his biggest problem is to "save the illusion of false affluence." By that he means the high spending by individuals and the state, combined with low productivity and steeply rising costs in the factories.

Despite the endemic problems of the economy and the division of the nation, the worst scourge has been terrorism.

A year ago Gen. Umberto Cappuzzo, then commander of the Carabinieri, the paramilitary police, said the worst of the terrorism was

over "operationally speaking." But soon afterward Pope John Paul II was wounded by a gunman, and this year Gen. Dozier was abducted.

But Gen. Cappuzzo may have been more right than wrong. Gen. Dozier was the first captive of the Red Brigades whose "prison" the police located and the first freed by security forces since 1975. The police, who for years had found it impossible to infiltrate the terrorist organizations, have now accumulated a growing store of valuable information from captured prisoners.

Politically, the terrorists have failed to achieve their goals. The "civil war" they had announced did not take place, and the "armed party" they wanted to create has not taken shape. The terrorists — both those of the extreme left and the extreme right — no longer appear to have an appreciable political following.

The terrorists have been active almost exclusively in the north. The Red Brigades have their roots in the student movement of the late 1960s. For instance, Renato Curcio, the dominant figure among the founders, came from a middle-class Roman Catholic background and moved from campus radicalism to revolutionary action and ultimately to violence after living among striking farm workers in the south. Alberto Franceschini, another founder, is a worker's son who left the Communist Party's youth movement to join the revolutionary underground. The black, or fascist, terrorists of the extreme right also came out of the northern cities.

In the south there has been only one major local terrorist organization, the Armed Revolutionary Nuclei, which was able to operate for a few years from Naples in the early 1970s. One of the reasons for its failure was that the racketeers and the Mafia were too solidly entrenched and would not tolerate a third underground.

The Red Brigades occasionally ventured into Naples but never for long.

Mood Has Changed

Perhaps the biggest single mistake of the Red Brigades was the kidnapping and killing in 1978 of Aldo Moro, a respected politician who had been premier five times. The Italian establishment — the government, political parties, the press — was slow to react, but gradually it mobilized against the terrorists. At the start of the Moro affair a surprising number of Italians saw the terrorists as a modern version of Robin Hood, but afterward public sympathy for them sharply declined. The rescue of Gen. Dozier was seen as a national victory. Policemen, not normally admired in this country, became heroes, and in Padua, where Gen. Dozier was freed, a crowd was ready to lynch his kidnappers.

The mood among Italian students has also changed over the last decade. The overwhelming majority of them seem to have withdrawn from active politics. "We don't even talk about politics," a student said. There have been no political marches in years, other than last fall's parades against nuclear weapons that were a European phenomenon.

In Rome and Parma, students and professors say the only two organizations really active on the two campuses are Roman Catholic lay groups run by young priests who wear civilian clothes, operate dining halls, play the guitar and sometimes say Mass. The groups are called Communism and Liberation and Popular Movements. The League of Young Communists, the youth branch of the Communist Party, had 120,000 members nationwide four years ago; last year it had 60,000 members, having lost 20,000 each year.

Students cite indifference and disillusionment as the reasons for young people's flight from politics.

The universities are as overcrowded as ever. In Rome there are 130,000 students in buildings built half a century ago for 25,000. Three-quarters of Italy's more than two million unemployed are in their 20s or 30s, and many of them have never had a job.

Italians as a whole, normally highly politicized, seem to have lost much of their interest in party politics and are more cynical than ever about most of their politicians. This has hurt the dominant Christian Democrats.

For the first time in years the political center is gaining ground.

Loss of Esteem

Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader, wants to succeed Mr. Spadolini as premier. But he also wants to build around his party a national third force that would change the country's political lineup by presenting a viable centrist alternative to the Christian Democrats and the Communists for the first time since the war.

The Christian Democrats have suffered a sharp loss of public esteem. They have been governing the country alone or at the head of shifting alliances since the end of World War II, and some of their leading figures have been involved in a score or so of political and financial scandals. Now the party's era of power may be nearing its end.

The Communists have been paralyzed and traumatized by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the situation in Poland. After an agonizing internal debate they have now practically repudiated their ideological link with Moscow and have declared that the Russians can no longer serve as a model for Socialism. Moscow has accused them of blasphemy and last month virtually excommunicated them as it once did Tito in Yugoslavia, although the Kremlin has since been more conciliatory.

The break may have major political consequences in Italy. The Communists are apt to lose some of their voters, the old rank-and-file members for whom Moscow remained the source of all wisdom. But the party is likely to pick up new, more "liberated" voters.

The Roman Catholic Church, long a pivotal power in Italy, has lost much of its political influence in recent years, and this is also hurting the Christian Democrats, who have always been close to the church. The Polish pope, John Paul II, with his worldwide concerns, has shown little interest in and no flair for Italian politics. The Christian Democratic leaders who were the personal friends of past popes have not been received by him.

Pope John Paul II intervened publicly in Italian politics only once, and then it was a disaster. During a referendum campaign last spring, he repeatedly urged Italians to vote for repeal of the country's liberal abortion law.

The voters, including most practicing Catholics, ignored his advice and voted overwhelmingly to retain the law. Clergymen and Christian Democrats have since been saying that the pope had been warned that this was a hopeless fight and that it was wrong to engage the prestige of the church and the party.



The Very Rev. Pedro Arrupe, superior-general of the Society of Jesus.

Jesuits, Liberal Catholic Strike Force, Brace for Different Marching Orders

Editor's note: On Tuesday, the leaders of the Jesuit order will convene a meeting ordered by Pope John Paul II. The Jesuits, a liberal order practicing under a conservative papacy, are unsure about what to expect next from a pope who has openly expressed displeasure with some of their practices. In this excerpt from *The New York Times Magazine*, Paul Hoffman, a former Times correspondent who is writing a book on the Vatican, reveals some surprising facts about the pope's dealings with the largest and most prestigious organization of priests in the Roman Catholic Church.

By Paul Hoffman
New York Times Service

ROME — At the Villa Cavalletti in Frascati, workers are busily adapting the 18th-century pseudo-Renaissance mansion and adjoining buildings that normally serve as a spiritual retreat center into the setting for an extraordinary assembly of provincial superiors of the Society of Jesus.

The regional heads have been summoned to the villa outside Rome not, as would have been customary, by their superior-general but by order of Pope John Paul II.

As the heads of the Jesuit infrastructure from throughout the world prepare for the meeting, which begins Tuesday and will last at least a week, many people within the order are anxiously speculating about what lies ahead for the largest, most prestigious and often most controversial organization of priests and brothers in the Roman Catholic Church.

All are aware of the pontiff's dissatisfaction with the direction many Jesuits have taken in recent years and of his determination to bring wavering members in line with his conservative leadership. How they respond to the explicit directives the pope will relay through his personal representative at the Frascati meeting will have a profound effect on the future of the order, whose members have for centuries enjoyed positions of exceptional power within the church.

That the meeting will take place at a time when many Jesuits believe their influence is being threatened in certain areas by the Sacred Society of the Holy Cross adds to the anxiety. This group, more commonly known as Opus Dei (God's Work), is a fast-growing, highly conservative international lay organization known to have found special favor with the pope. But the immediate disquiet stems most directly from an event that took place one day last October.

Fateful Day

None of the passers-by in St. Peter's Square that autumn day could have guessed that a drama of historic significance was about to be enacted when a slender churchman emerged from the Vatican's bronze doors and walked a few hundred yards to a cluttered complex of buildings on the Borgo Santo Spirito near the Tiber embankment.

The ecclesiastic was Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, secretary of state to Pope John Paul II. The prelate was calling at the world headquarters of the Jesuits to deliver a letter from the pontiff addressed to the Very Rev. Pedro Arrupe, the order's ailing 74-year-old superior-general, the second most powerful figure in Roman Catholicism, "the black pope," who in the simple black cassock of his order commands battalions of Jesuits, always in service to the man in white, the pope.

In his letter, John Paul notified the order that he had appointed what in another ideological system would be called a commissioner, with full powers to direct the Jesuits. In effect, the pope was displacing Father Arrupe as operating head of the order.

The decision, which was without precedent in the 442-year history of the elite order, reflected the pope's well-known concern over liberal and leftist currents among the 26,622 Jesuits, the greatest number — 5,757 — of whom are in the United States.

Special Vow

John Paul's move was all the more startling since the Society of Jesus is pledged to particular fealty toward the pontiff; almost two-thirds of its members have taken a solemn vow of special obedience to the head of their church.

A demand from a reigning pontiff that the Jesuits express continuing fealty to the Vatican carries a special note of irony, because the order was founded four centuries ago for

the express purpose of defending the Roman Catholic Church against the forces of the Reformation.

Since its founding in 1540 by a Spanish nobleman and former soldier, St. Ignatius of Loyola, the Society of Jesus has appeared to the world as an awesomely disciplined formation that invited such military metaphors as "the company" and "the pope's vanguard," completely obedient to the papacy and to its own leaders.

Yet the order always seemed highly adaptable and gained a reputation for resourcefulness. Over the centuries, Jesuits have been confessors and confidants of European kings, proselytizers among Indian tribes in the Americas, and builders of cathedrals throughout the Western Hemisphere.

'Crafty Schemer'

A dictionary defines "Jesuit" as a member of a religious order for men, but also, in a lingering second meaning that reflects the original derogatory use of the term by the society's enemies, as "a crafty schemer, cunning disssembler." Prized in the past to halt revolutionary movements in Guatemala and El Salvador, in Nicaragua, they played a role in the Sandinista revolution. In the Philippines, the Rev. José Blazco recently was accused of plotting to destabilize the regime of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Radio Station

In the last 50 years, Jesuit personalities and pursuits have ranged from Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, the French thinker who sought to conciliate evolutionism with Christian revelation, to the Rev. Robert Drinan, president of Americans for Democratic Action, who as a member of the U.S. Congress opposed the Vietnam War and urged President Nixon's impeachment, and who later obeyed Pope John Paul II's blanket order that priests must not hold elective political office.

Many other Jesuits continue their order's centuries-old tradition as educators and molders of theological and secular opinion.

Still others operate Vatican Radio, which broadcasts religious news in 35 languages around the globe and also offers programs of sacred and classical music, folk tunes and jazz.

As far as the contents of broadcasts are concerned, the Jesuits operating the station are under the general supervision of the Vatican's secretariat of state, which is believed to monitor programs very carefully these days. Typical of the present climate in ecclesiastical Rome are recurrent rumors that Opus Dei, as part of an intricate power play, may take over management of the facility from the Jesuits.

Talk about a removal at this stage, however, appears to be just that — talk. "But even as malevolent gossip, it is a little scary to the Jesuit order right now," says a well-connected churchman who, like many in and out of the order, is reluctant to be identified.

Army in Disarray

"It may be part of a war of nerves against the company," he suggests. Or it may be that the rumors began because Opus Dei is reputedly very wealthy and Vatican budget administrators are known to be interested in having someone else take on the \$3 million annual cost of running the station.

Many members of the order cling to the old ways. They lament the weakening cohesion in their ranks and are scandalized by Jesuits in blue jeans who have abandoned conventicle residences to live in small urban communities or, worst of all, who have left the order entirely.

Such ferment within the Society of Jesus suggests to conservative Roman Catholics the disarray in an army whose assault forces suffer sagging morale, factionalism and desertions.

Painful choices are looming. There is talk in Rome that those Jesuits who feel they are unable to keep the special oath of obedience

to the pope may soon find it easier to be released from their vows. A hint at such a possibility, tantamount to a major purge, may be given at the meeting in Frascati.

"If one-half of all Jesuits might have to leave the order," confided a high churchman who is expected soon to become a cardinal, "it would be better than the present confusion and distrust. The Holy Father has made clear who is the boss; he is the boss also of the Jesuits."

Liberal Jesuits throughout the world were outraged by the pope's treatment of their ailing leader. By the time he was elected head of the Jesuits in 1965, Father Arrupe had earned a reputation for being something of a liberal.

As Father Arrupe exhorted his order to strengthen its social commitment worldwide, he himself became the target of criticism from conservatives within the church who accused him of permissiveness and with a lack of administrative efficiency.

Change in Style

His predecessor had rarely left his headquarters in Rome. Father Arrupe visited almost every country in the world to maintain personal contact with members of the order. He showed understanding for the Rev. Daniel Berrigan by visiting the anti-war Jesuit in the U.S. prison in which he was serving his sentence for participating in the destruction of draft-board records.

Whether authorized to do so or not, hundreds of Jesuits have been abandoning the order every year. From a peak of 36,000 in 1965, the society's strength has declined to 26,000, close to 20,000 of whom are priests, the rest being scholastics in training and brothers. Despite defections, about one of every 20 Roman Catholic priests, not all of whom belong to orders, is a Jesuit.

For some years, the number of new members had been falling off sharply, especially in Europe, but Jesuit headquarters now reports a surge of novices — 1,000 at present — particularly in Latin America and India, but also in the United States.

The present predicament of the company is deepened by Pope John Paul II's interest in Opus Dei, founded in 1928 by Father José Maria Escriva de Balaguer, a young priest from Madrid who was apparently motivated by a desire to counteract anti-clerical trends in Spanish society.

Different Worlds

One of the reasons for the thinly disguised enmity between Jesuits and Opus Dei members is intellectual: prominent Jesuits are now in the avant-garde of Roman Catholic thinking, whereas Opus Dei represents bedrock orthodoxy.

One of the areas where Opus Dei has encroached on the traditional turf of the Jesuits is in establishing educational and social centers in various countries, including a university in Pamplona, Spain, and vocational schools and international students' residences, including six in the United States.

Opus Dei stresses full acceptance of church dogma and traditional forms of worship. Like other religious groups, it encourages the "discipline of mortification." The Times of London in a controversial article last year on alleged Opus Dei practices in England, published pictures purporting to show "instruments of mortification" used by some members. While Opus Dei denied many of the charges in the article, it did not deny the practice of self-inflicted pain as a way of mortification.

Overseeing the operation of the organization at Opus Dei headquarters in Rome is a general council comprising appointed delegates from various world regions. Total membership is 72,000, representing 80 different nationalities, some of them migrants or exiles.

John Paul first came to know of Opus Dei during his many trips to Rome and to other parts of the world when he was still archbishop of Krakow. He probably was attracted by the association's orthodoxy and its ways of getting things done. Since becoming pope, he has told the association's leaders that he would like Opus Dei, which has so far kept out of Communist-governed countries, to become active in his homeland, Poland.

Whatever larger role the Vatican might be considering for Opus Dei, the immediate task of the Vatican is to re-establish its authority over the Society of Jesus by tightening control over its members. Just how far the pope is prepared to go to enforce his will remains to be seen.



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Japan Faces Stiffer French Trade Curbs

New Limits Are Called 'Psychological' Move

PARIS — France has set new trade restrictions on Japanese television sets and motorcycles as a warning that current talks on improving bilateral trade relations must not fail, Foreign Trade Ministry officials said Wednesday.

The moves are of limited economic importance but are meant to have a psychological impact, the officials said. France is not considering any further trade measures and hopes that current talks between French and Japanese businessmen and representatives by the EEC will improve the position, they added.

The officials said the import quota this year for Japanese color televisions will be lowered to 84,000 from 88,000 units in 1981.

A system of technical visas has also been introduced for imports of Japanese motorcycles with engines under 50 cubic centimeters, but the officials said this will only increase surveillance by the French customs and cannot restrict trade.

President Francois Mitterrand is planning to pay the first official visit by a French president to Tokyo in April and Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert will visit Japan in the middle of March to prepare the trip.

France's chief protectionist measure against Japan is the unofficial restriction on car imports limiting them to not more than 3 percent of total sales in the French market.

The French car importers' association said Wednesday that Japanese share of the French market fell fractionally to 2.55 percent last year from 2.93 percent in 1980.

Overall foreign cars increased their share of the French market to 28.15 percent in 1981, from 23.10 percent in 1980.

Last December, foreign cars took 31 percent of the market, after 26.5 percent in December, 1980, the second highest percentage after July last year when it rose to 35.6 percent.

The association said Volkswagen maintained its place at the head of foreign car exporters to France, raising sales last year to 122,000 from 93,200 in 1980, while the Ford group moved into second place ahead of Fiat. Ford sold 101,500 cars last year, against 68,450 the year before. Fiat's sales rose to 82,600 from 68,700.

Tokyo Share Prices Fall

TOKYO (Reuters) — Blue chips led share prices sharply lower with sentiment dampened by fears of EEC restrictions on Japanese trade and signs of higher U.S. interest rates, dealers said Wednesday.

The market average lost 49.53 to close at 7,644.39 on light volume of 180 million shares.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange, meanwhile, announced the eight Japanese stock exchanges will ease margin trading curbs by cutting the deposit requirement to 30 percent from 40 percent Thursday.

The cut to the lowest legal limit has been made because of the fall in the outstanding balance of margin positions to 1.611 trillion yen (\$6.6 billion) at the end of last week at the major exchanges from a peak of 1.9 trillion yen on Nov. 28, 1981.

W. Germany Posts Deficit in Trade With Soviet Union

BOON — West German trade with the Soviet Union in 1981 moved to a record deficit of 1.6 billion Deutsche marks from a surplus of 434 million DM the previous year, federal statistics office figures showed Wednesday.

Overall trade with Comecon, excluding East Germany, showed a 300-million-DM deficit in 1981 after a 1980 surplus of 1.5 billion DM, giving the first shortfall for 16 years.

The trade surplus with Poland declined to 31 million DM in 1981 from 165 million DM in 1980.

In a report from Munich, the IFO economic research institute said that West German manufacturing industry has become more optimistic about business prospects but remains cautious about the outlook for production.

Its latest survey of firms showed manufacturing plants operated at a seasonally adjusted 79.3 percent of capacity in December, from 78.3 percent in the September poll. It is the first rise in capacity usage since the beginning of 1980.

IFO said the improvement stemmed mainly from rising demand, above all from abroad, and at end of last year industry had sufficient orders to provide work for 2.8 months, up from 2.8 months in the first half 1981.

Experience indicated the improvement was likely to continue in coming months, though the plans and expectations of firms still showed a certain scepticism, IFO added.

Belgian Jobless at Record

BRUSSELS — Belgian unemployment, already the worst in the EEC, hit a record 10.9 percent of the workforce in the first half of February, the Labor Office announced Wednesday. A year ago, the figure was 9.2 percent.

The White House and the Fed

Reagan Meets Volcker, but Few Details Emerge

By Jonathan Fuhringer

WASHINGTON — President Reagan and the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul A. Volcker, met Monday to discuss monetary and budget policy, administration officials confirmed Tuesday. No details of the conversation were made public.

"It was a good meeting," said one administration official who asked not to be named. The official said that the meeting covered a range of economic issues, including monetary policy and budget deficits. But, the official said, the main reason for the session was to reinforce the two men's "personal relationship." They last met in December.

The meeting comes after recent tension between the Fed and the administration, highlighted by the administration's contention that the Fed's erratic management of the money supply was pushing up interest rates and Mr. Volcker's response that it is the threat of large budget deficits that is affecting interest rates.

Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., the Senate majority leader, had called for a meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Volcker to coordinate economic policy, and some Democrats suggested that the Fed and the administration work openly to mesh their policies.

Economists outside the government say that the Fed and the administration are on a collision course because the tight monetary policy promised by the Fed will not allow for the relatively strong economic growth the president has forecast will begin by the second half of this year.

Mr. Volcker in an interview Sunday said that he did not think the economy would come "roaring" back, as Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan predicted recently. In testimony last week before Congress, the Fed chairman also said he would not count on the administration's forecast of relatively strong economic growth for 1983.

In an apparent effort to relax tension, White House officials would not comment on the record on the meeting.

In the last week, Mr. Volcker seemed to

reduce some of the friction when he announced that the Fed would allow the basic money supply, M-1, to grow at a rate in the upper half of its 2.5-to-5.5 percent target range for the year. The administration had said it wanted growth in the upper range.

Mr. Volcker also has tried to avoid criticizing the administration's 1983 budget. At the same time, the chairman has strongly suggested that the Congress try to reduce the 1984 deficit, which the chairman said would make the outlook for the economy "safer."

At GM about 140,000 of 330,000 production workers have been laid off indefinitely. About 40,000, or more than one-third of Ford's 105,000 production workers, are on indefinite layoff. The tentative contract at Ford would eliminate the annual 3-percent salary increase and six days a year of paid personal holiday and would freeze cost-of-living adjustments for nine months.

"There's no question that developments have put GM in a difficult position," said Maryann Keller, a vice president of Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins Inc. "If the Ford agreement is ratified, they become the high-cost producer in the industry. And if they close plants, now that their workers have abandoned them, that potentially becomes a battleground this fall."

Mr. Fraser said the agreement with Ford would probably not result in talks at GM until the normal beginning of bargaining in mid-July.

Raymond Majerus, head of the UAW's American Motors unit, said Tuesday that staff members had completed "fast findings" on that company's proposal that 15,000 blue-collar workers defer 10 percent of the pay increases scheduled under the current contract, which extends until Sept. 17, 1983.

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Paul A. Volcker

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

EEC Investigates British Auto Sales Practices

BRUSSELS — The EEC Commission is investigating the sales practices of British car companies following complaints from consumers of much higher prices than in the rest of the community, officials said Wednesday.

EEC officials have visited offices of British car manufacturer BL in London and Birmingham as part of a wider-ranging investigation into the way in which U.K. car prices are set.

Consumer organizations have complained that car purchasers can buy vehicles much more cheaply on the Continent, importing them into Britain, than they can from U.K. showrooms. Commission sources said EEC officials were studying BL documents as part of an analysis of the U.K. motor trade's sales practices to determine whether EEC trade rules were being respected.

Japanese Banks Warned About Dividend Increases

TOKYO — The Japanese Finance Ministry has told Japanese banks to be cautious if they decide to raise dividend payment rates under the ministry's relaxed payout guidelines issued last June, ministry officials said Wednesday.

The ministry specifically warned banks against selling any portfolio holdings of securities to raise funds for increasing dividends.

Since 1978 most Japanese banks have been paying a 10-percent dividend on their 50-year nominal shares under old guidelines, but now some are reported to be planning higher payments under the new guidelines, which set a 15-percent ceiling.

W. Germany Approves Aid for Steel Company

BOON — The West German Cabinet decided to make a grant of 48.8 million Deutsche marks of repayable aid immediately available to the Arbed steel subsidiary Stahlwerke Röchling-Burbach, chief Cabinet spokesman Kurt Becker said Wednesday.

The emergency aid, intended to improve the company's liquidity, was originally scheduled to be made available from December 1982. The Saarland-based Röchling-Burbach is a subsidiary of Arbed of Luxembourg.

Mr. Becker said the Cabinet agreed to underwrite a further 105 million DM marks of credit available to Röchling-Burbach, providing the Saarland authorities put up equal guarantees.

CBS, Fox Plan Joint Cable TV Venture

NEW YORK — CBS said Wednesday it tentatively agreed to Fox a joint cable television venture with Twentieth Century-Fox Film.

CBS said the two companies will be equal partners in the venture, which plans operations in cable television service and creation, marketing and distribution of products for the home video business. CBS said it will take about 30 days to finalize the agreement. It said neither company will release further details until then.

CBS said CBS Cable, the cultural program service for basic cable it started in October, will be among the venture's operations. It said the venture is also expected to create and distribute home video products for all commercially feasible home video systems and will manufacture video cassettes.

Peugeot 1981 Losses Could Outstrip Forecast

PARIS — Peugeot's consolidated net loss for 1981 could be greater than the 1.5 billion francs (\$247 million) forecast by the company last October and could reach 1.8 billion francs, informed sources said.

Last week chairman of the subsidiary Automobiles Peugeot, Jean Bolle, said the consolidated 1981 net loss was likely to be around 1.3 billion francs but Peugeot on Wednesday said the remarks only applied to the Peugeot subsidiary's consolidated figures.

U.S. Specialty Steel Firms Ask Duty on Spain

WASHINGTON — Eight U.S. specialty steel companies said Wednesday they filed a countervailing duty petition with the Commerce Department on imports of stainless steel products from Spain.

Adolph Lena, chairman of Al Tech Specialty Steel said subsidies by the Spanish government amount to about \$220 per metric ton of stainless steel ingots. He said in a statement that the figure is "substantially higher" for bar and rod products because of the higher costs inherent in their production.

Because of export subsidies under a rebate system as well as large operating capital and low-interest loans, Spanish steel producers are selling stainless bar and rod products in the United States for 30 percent or more under domestic prices, the U.S. companies said.

Fraser Says UAW Facing Tough Choices Over GM

By John Holusha

DETROIT — The United Automobile Workers union will probably face a choice of accepting a sharp rollback of wages and benefits at General Motors this fall or calling a strike from a weak position, Douglas A. Fraser, the union president, said Tuesday.

Addressing members of the union's skilled trades conference on collective bargaining, Mr. Fraser said the collapse of negotiations last month with GM would leave the union in a difficult tactical position when the current contract expires Sept. 14. He said the situation might be similar to that of 1958, when the union was forced to work several months without a contract after it could not come to terms with the company.

If the same scenario took place now, he said, the company might impose reductions in wages and benefits, which it did not do in the past. "They could lay down the economics we'd have to work under or go out on strike."

He said there was intense rank-and-file opposition to making any concessions to GM, even if they were passed to consumers in the form of lower prices, as the company proposed.

"They told Owen and myself, 'Whatever we do, you probably can't get it ratified anyway,'" Mr. Fraser said. Owen Bieber is the UAW vice president who heads its GM department.

Many members of the financial community are predicting a strike at GM this fall, particularly since the tentative agreement Saturday on concessions at Ford means that GM will have the industry's highest wage rates.

GM is expected to demand rollbacks in wages and benefits of at least the same magnitude. Also, the company has moved aggressively since the breakdown of the talks to close plants not needed because of the current slow rate of sales. It has said it would permanently close a parts plant in Euclid, Ohio, and two California assembly plants for an indefinite period and would eliminate a shift in Pontiac, Mich.

The proposed agreement at Ford is not directly comparable to the tentative discussions that took place at GM, since those talks centered on linking wage and benefit

concessions to auto price cuts, a principle Ford has not accepted.

At GM about 140,000 of 330,000 production workers have been laid off indefinitely. About 40,000, or more than one-third of Ford's 105,000 production workers, are on indefinite layoff. The tentative contract at Ford would eliminate the annual 3-percent salary increase and six days a year of paid personal holiday and would freeze cost-of-living adjustments for nine months.

"There's no question that developments have put GM in a difficult position," said Maryann Keller, a vice president of Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins Inc. "If the Ford agreement is ratified, they become the high-cost producer in the industry. And if they close plants, now that their workers have abandoned them, that potentially becomes a battleground this fall."

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U.S. Output in Steep 3% Fall

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Production in U.S. factories and mines fell 3 percent in January, the sharpest decline since the spring of 1980 and an indication the recession was worsening last month, the Federal Reserve reported Wednesday.

Budget Director David A. Stockman, meanwhile, suggested that Congress consider advancing the income tax cut scheduled for July to April as a way of spurring the economy. But he told the House Budget Committee that legislators might not be able to act quickly enough to have the cut take effect much before July.

Auto Lead Decline

The Fed said that the drop in national output in January was the largest of six consecutive monthly declines, and industrial production stood at one percentage point below the lowest level of the 1980 recession. Output has fallen 9.6 percent since last July, the Fed said.

The new decrease reflected "continued economic weakness as well as sharply curtailed work schedules resulting from the severe January weather," the Fed said.

"Declines in January were again widespread, with the largest drops occurring in the production of autos, construction supplies and durable and non-durable goods materials," it said.

In related news on the economy, the Commerce Department reported that housing starts fell 0.6 percent in January to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 394,000 units after rising by a revised 4.5 percent in December. Initially, the department reported that December starts rose 13.3 percent. Last month's decline left starts 43.6 percent below the year-earlier level.

White House Optimistic

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said there was little doubt that the output picture was weak but the administration still believed there would be an economic recovery in the second half.

In his testimony, Mr. Stockman also blamed high projected budget deficits on tight money growth and the recession and said it will take time for interest rates to come down.

"It now appears that interest rate premiums will remain sticky during the transition to lower in-

flation," Mr. Stockman told the committee.

He said, "while progress in reducing interest rates can be expected, it will take time to restore long-term financial confidence, reinforce low-inflation business and household liabilities, and bring government demands, including government deficits, and [money] availability into balance."

The new Fed report said January was another bad month for the troubled auto industry. "Auto assemblies, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.6 million units — the lowest rate in more than two decades — were about 22 percent below the December rate," the report said.

As usual in recent months, the only major category that did not show a decline in January was defense and space equipment production. Defense output rose very slightly.

World Bank Ratio For Lending to Stay, Clausen Says

WASHINGTON — The World Bank will not change its one-to-one gearing ratio that prohibits it from lending more than it has in capital and reserves, bank president A.W. Clausen said Wednesday.

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He said, "while progress in reducing interest rates can be expected, it will take time to restore long-term financial confidence, reinforce low-inflation business and household liabilities, and bring government demands, including government deficits, and [money] availability into balance."

The new Fed report said January was another bad month for the troubled auto industry. "Auto assemblies, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.6 million units — the lowest rate in more than two decades

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

With just one call we can confirm your reservation to stay in style, in any one of the more than 400 Sheraton Hotels worldwide.

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So call Sheraton's Reservation (1) now. And make your reservation to stay in style.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA	D222-54-21-32
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM	032-44-17-00
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK	011-79-17-00
LONDON, ENGLAND	01636-64-61
PARIS, FRANCE	01-43-24-14
PARIS, FRANCE	06-079-28-00
DUBLIN, IRELAND	01-728-185
AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND	020-68-01
VIENNA, AUSTRIA	020-43-48-74
OSLO, NORWAY	02-41-69-96
JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA	23-29-96
BARCELONA, SPAIN	03-31-70-68
MADRID, SPAIN	01-401-20-04
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN	08-43-24-14
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND	022-221-09-03
BERNE, SWITZERLAND	01-302-06-08
FRANKFURT, GERMANY	0611-295306
WEST GERMANY	
UNITED STATES	800-326-3535
IN MISSOURI	800-595-3500
FRANKFURT, GERMANY	061-295306
(ON DAHU)	326-4933
EASTERN CANADA	800-268-9393
WESTERN CANADA	800-268-9393
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA	63-67-61
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA	29-22-22
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND	795-509
CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND	60-373
LINCOLN, NEW ZEALAND	557-514
SINGAPORE	235-9461
OSAKA, JAPAN	06-314-1019
TOKYO, JAPAN	03-264-4270
BEIRUT, LEBANON	361-590
SAD RAOUL	
BRASIL	256-5621, 258-190
MEXICO CITY CANCUN	258-2118
CANCUN, MEXICO	809-515-1400
CARACAS, VENEZUELA	31-6795

Prv. sales 12.37.
Prv day's open int 69.93% off 160.

US TREASURY BONDS
(5 pch-5104, 104 & 22000 44 100 pch)

Jan	52-18	51-18	50-25	50-5
Jun	52-18	51-31	50-25	50-21
Sep	52-31	50-12	50-21	49-3
Dec	50-15	50-20	50-1	50-16
Mar	50-28	47-4	50-15	50-28
Jun	51-4	51-12	50-26	51-7
Sep	51-4	51-23	51-4	51-17
Dec	51-28	51-30	51-34	51-24
Mar	52-4	52-10	52-2	52-2
Jun	52-15	52-14	52-10	52-10
Sep	52-20	52-20	52-18	52-18
Dec	52-28	52-28	52-16	52-26

source 73 900

Prv. points 2,791.			
Prv. day's open 15,821; up 200.	\$2.75	\$4.85	\$4.85
			\$4.75
EURO-DOLLAR GOLD			
6 1/2 months' bid 44 1/8 per oz.			
Prv. points 467.			
Prv. day's open 467 1/2.	\$2.15	\$2.35	\$2.43
Jan.	\$2.15	\$2.40	\$2.75
Feb.	\$2.15	\$2.40	\$2.75
Mar.	\$2.15	\$2.40	\$2.75
Apr.	\$2.15	\$2.40	\$2.75
May	\$2.15	\$2.40	\$2.75
Prv. day's open 467 1/2.	\$2.15	\$2.40	\$2.75
Prv. day's open 15,821; up 200.	\$2.15	\$2.40	\$2.75
BRITISH POUND			
Jan. rounded: 1 pound equals \$8.00			
Prv. points 150.			
Prv. day's open 150 1/2.	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
Jan.	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
Feb.	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
Mar.	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
Apr.	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
May	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
Prv. day's open 150 1/2.	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
Prv. day's open 15,821; up 200.	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
CANADIAN DOLLAR			
4 months' bid 1 point equals \$0.0001			
Prv. points 2,791.			
Prv. day's open 2,791.	\$2.15	\$2.35	\$2.43
Jan.	\$2.15	\$2.40	\$2.75
Feb.	\$2.15	\$2.40	\$2.75
Mar.	\$2.15	\$2.40	\$2.75
Apr.	\$2.15	\$2.40	\$2.75
May	\$2.15	\$2.40	\$2.75
Prv. day's open 2,791.	\$2.15	\$2.40	\$2.75
Prv. day's open 15,821; up 200.	\$2.15	\$2.40	\$2.75
FRANC FRANCS			
4 months' bid 1 point equals \$0.0001			
Prv. points 2,791.			
Prv. day's open 2,791.	\$2.15	\$2.35	\$2.43
Jan.	\$2.15	\$2.40	\$2.75
Feb.	\$2.15	\$2.40	\$2.75
Mar.	\$2.15	\$2.40	\$2.75
Apr.	\$2.15	\$2.40	\$2.75
May	\$2.15	\$2.40	\$2.75
Prv. day's open 2,791.	\$2.15	\$2.40	\$2.75
Prv. day's open 15,821; up 200.	\$2.15	\$2.40	\$2.75

Month	Price	Change
May	85.75	85.25
Jul	86.75	86.25
Prev. sales 5,578		
Prev day's open in 30,714 up 227.		

Month	Price	Change
May	79.53	79.10
Jul	80.30	80.85
Aug	81.50	81.10
Sep	82.50	83.50
Oct	83.75	84.20
Dec	85.25	85.25
Est. sales 6,744	Prev. sales 6,537	

(Figures in sterling per cwt or c			
(Silver in pence per straw case)			
Feb. 17, 1962			
	High	Low	Average
High grade cooper	975.00	975.00	984.00
doat	967.00	968.00	967.50
1 month	964.50	975.00	969.75
Cooperatives:			
1 month	941.00	950.00	945.50
2 months	941.00	950.00	945.50
3 months	938.00	949.00	943.50
Land: spot	525.00	730.00	627.50
1 month	525.00	730.00	627.50
2 months	525.00	730.00	627.50
3 months	525.00	730.00	627.50
Zinc: spot	429.00	440.00	434.50
1 month	429.00	440.00	434.50
2 months	429.00	440.00	434.50
3 months	429.00	440.00	434.50
Silver: spot	440.00	454.00	447.00
1 month	440.00	454.00	447.00
2 months	440.00	454.00	447.00
3 months	440.00	454.00	447.00
Aluminum: spot	465.00	480.00	467.50
1 month	465.00	480.00	467.50
2 months	465.00	480.00	467.50
3 months	465.00	480.00	467.50

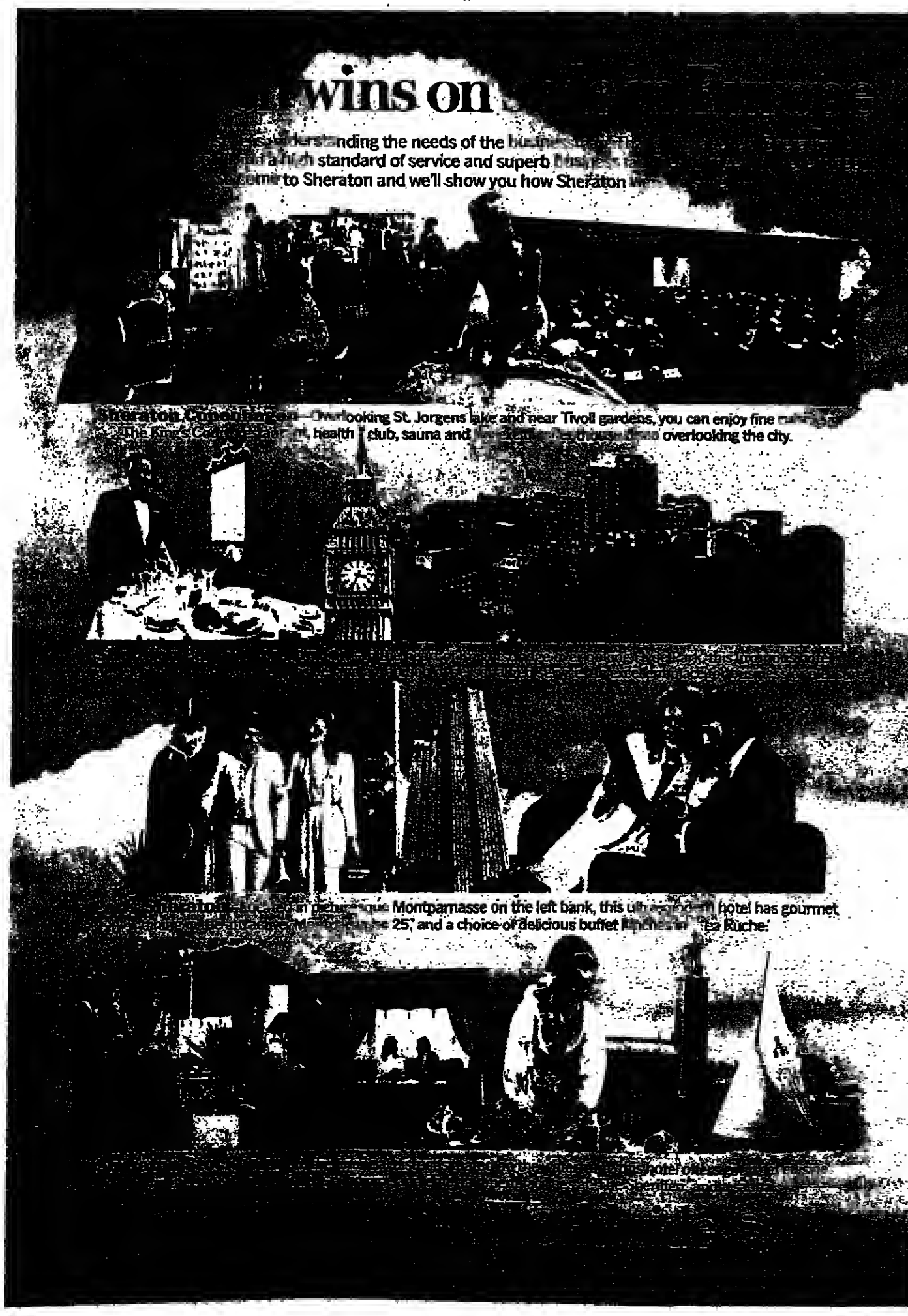
London Commodities			
(Prices in sterling per metric ton)			
(Grain in U.S. pounds per bushel)			
Feb. 17, 1962			
	Price	Close	Prev
SUGAR			
Mar	12.50	12.70	12.60
May	12.50	12.70	12.60
Oct	12.50	12.70	12.60
1962	12.50	12.70	12.60
1963	12.50	12.70	12.60
1964	12.50	12.70	12.60
1965	12.50	12.70	12.60
1966	12.50	12.70	12.60
1967	12.50	12.70	12.60
1968	12.50	12.70	12.60
1969	12.50	12.70	12.60
1970	12.50	12.70	12.60
1971	12.50	12.70	12.60
1972	12.50	12.70	12.60
1973	12.50	12.70	12.60
1974	12.50	12.70	12.60
1975	12.50	12.70	12.60
1976	12.50	12.70	12.60
1977	12.50	12.70	12.60
1978	12.50	12.70	12.60
1979	12.50	12.70	12.60
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2000	12.50	12.70	12.60
2001	12.50	12.70	12.60
2002	12.50	12.70	12.60
2003	12.50	12.70	12.60
2004	12.50	12.70	12.60
2005	12.50	12.70	12.60
2006	12.50	12.70	12.60
2007	12.50	12.70	12.60
2008	12.50	12.70	12.60
2009	12.50	12.70	12.60
2010	12.50	12.70	12.60
2011	12.50	12.70	1

Dividend	
Feb. 17, 1952	
INCREASED	
Company	Per. Am.
Banco Corp.	40
Cooper Industries	30
Rouse Company	15
Summit Bancorp.	40
Victoria Bankers	20
REDUCED	

[illegible]

JAKARTA — Malaysia organized a tin producers' convention suffered a setback when Indonesia showed lack of enthusiasm for the said it would not cut tin back higher prices.

Mining and Energy Minister Broto said after talks with Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.



wins on *the* **big** *game* **of** *the* **future**

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and a complimentary massage on the left hand, this one-of-a-kind hotel has gourmet breakfasts, a spa, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, 25, and a choice of delicious buffet lunches in the La Roche.

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15-00000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

Closing prices, Feb. 17, 1982

[illegible]

Feb. 17, 1982

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc.	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1.M.	16 1/2 - 16 5/8	10 1/2 - 10 1/4	7 1/2 - 7 1/4	14 1/2 - 14 1/4	14 1/4 - 14 1/8	13 - 13 1/2	13 1/2 - 13 1/4
2.M.	16 1/2 - 16 5/8	10 1/2 - 10 1/4	7 1/2 - 7 1/4	14 1/4 - 14 1/8	14 1/4 - 15 1/8	13 1/4 - 13 1/2	13 1/2 - 13 1/4
3.M.	16 1/2 - 16 5/8	10 1/2 - 10 1/4	8 - 8 1/8	14 1/4 - 14 1/8	15 1/4 - 15 1/8	13 1/2 - 14	13 1/4 - 14 1/4
6.M.	16 1/2 - 14 1/4	10 1/2 - 10 1/4	8 1/2 - 8 1/4	14 1/4 - 14 1/8	16 1/4 - 16 1/8	13 1/4 - 14	13 1/2 - 14 1/4
1.Y.	16 1/2 - 16 1/4	10 1/2 - 10 1/4	8 1/2 - 8 1/4	14 1/4 - 14 1/8	16 1/4 - 17	13 1/4 - 14 1/4	13 1/4 - 14

Closing Prices, Feb. 17, 1987

The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn.	ConPar	25 1/4	25 3/4	Justin 4	28 1/4	29	PlanHis	40 1/4	47
	Excell	26	26 1/4	Katyst of	27	22 1/2	Picasso	1	1 1/4
							Possis	6 1/4	6 1/2
							PresGM	29 1/4	29 1/4

[illegible]

Net. Coupon No. 2

[illegible]

Feb. 17, 1982

(Closing prices in local currencies)

[illegible]

Index : 152.29

1997

[illegible]

12th	8	HollyCo		7	49	5%	8%	8%+	4	7%	3%	OxfordFr	.611	12.7	14	4%	4%	4%	14%	7%	Spencer	.20	1.6	2%	1	12%	15%	17%	1%			
19%	14%	Horml	88	52	4	1	16%	18%	16%	15%	13%	8%	OzarkA	.15c	1.4	5	47	10%	10%	10%+	1%	64%	31%	SiCo000	1.40	4.2	11	8	30%	38	38	1

174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.



Courtesy of Swedish Information Service

The opening of our new office means more than the presence of knowledgeable Geobankers in Stockholm. It demonstrates the commitment of Manufacturers Hanover to worldwide banking. In a word, Geobanking describes the scope of international banking capabilities of Manufacturers Hanover, a major U.S. bank with \$55 billion in assets. With our expanded on-scene coverage of the Nordic market, we added still another dimension to our diverse Geobanking network of over 100 strategic offices, subsidiaries and affiliates in more than 40 countries around the world.

To discuss our many specialized services, contact us at the address listed below or at your nearest Manufacturers Hanover office:

Barney F. Doran
Vice President and Representative
Manufacturers Hanover Trust
Skeppsbron 18, 2nd Floor
S-111 30 Stockholm, Sweden
Tel: (46-8) 24 04 25 Telex: MHTS15552

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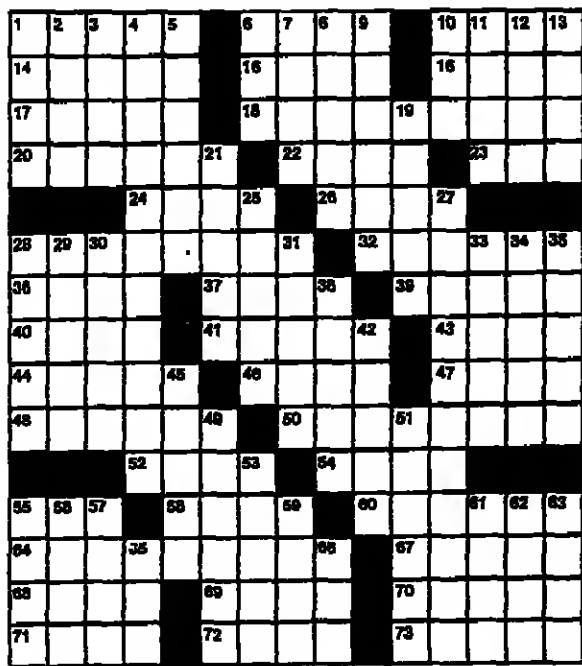
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CROSSWORD

Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



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WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW		
	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	
ALABAMA	17	63	15	Fair	MADRID	8	46	4
ALGERIA	15	39	4	Cloudy	MARILIA	30	86	21
ALASKA	2	34	1	Cloudy	MEXICO CITY	22	72	11
AMSTERDAM	20	34	-11	Fair	MIAMI	28	82	24
ATHENS	18	50	23	Cloudy	MILAN	7	45	5
AUCKLAND	10	50	23	Cloudy	MONTREAL	1	32	-4
BANGKOK	21	78	17	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-1	32	-4
BEIRUT	16	41	7	Fair	MUNICH	-5	29	-14
BELGRADE	5	41	-25	Fair	NAGASAKI	29	84	13
BERLIN	3	37	-2	Fair	NASSAU	26	82	12
BOSTON	1	34	-4	Fair	NEW DELHI	25	72	14
BRAZILIA	21	78	17	Cloudy	NEW YORK	15	59	9
BUCHAREST	-2	-28	13	Overcast	NICE	1	30	-3
SUDAPESTE	4	39	-2	Fair	OSLO	-2	28	-1
BUEENOS AIRES	23	73	18	Cloudy	PARIS	5	41	3
CAIRO	10	50	23	Cloudy	PEKING	5	41	3
CAPETOWN	22	72	16	Cloudy	PRAGUE	5	41	3
CASABLANCA	10	50	23	Cloudy	REYKJAVIK	7	45	7
CHICAGO	1	34	-4	Fair	RIO DE JANEIRO	32	90	23
COFFENHAGEN	0	32	-2	Fair	ROME	14	41	7
COSTA RICA	21	78	17	Cloudy	SALISBURY	26	82	12
COSTA RICA	21	78	17	Cloudy	SAN PAULO	31	88	20
DUBLIN	3	37	3	Fair	SEATTLE	10	50	23
DUNEDIN	4	39	8	Cloudy	SHANGHAI	10	50	23
DUNEDIN	4	39	8	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	34	93	25
DUNEDIN	4	39	8	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	-1	30	-3
DUNEDIN	4	39	8	Cloudy	SYDNEY	28	82	21
DUNEDIN	4	39	8	Cloudy	TAIPEI	17	72	14
DUNEDIN	4	39	8	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	15	59	9
DUNEDIN	4	39	8	Cloudy	TOKYO	15	59	9
DUNEDIN	4	39	8	Cloudy	TURIN	17	57	14
DUNEDIN	4	39	8	Cloudy	VIENNA	5	41	3
DUNEDIN	4	39	8	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	2	34	1
DUNEDIN	4	39	8	Cloudy	ZURICH	7	45	7
DUNEDIN	4	39	8	Cloudy		2	28	5

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

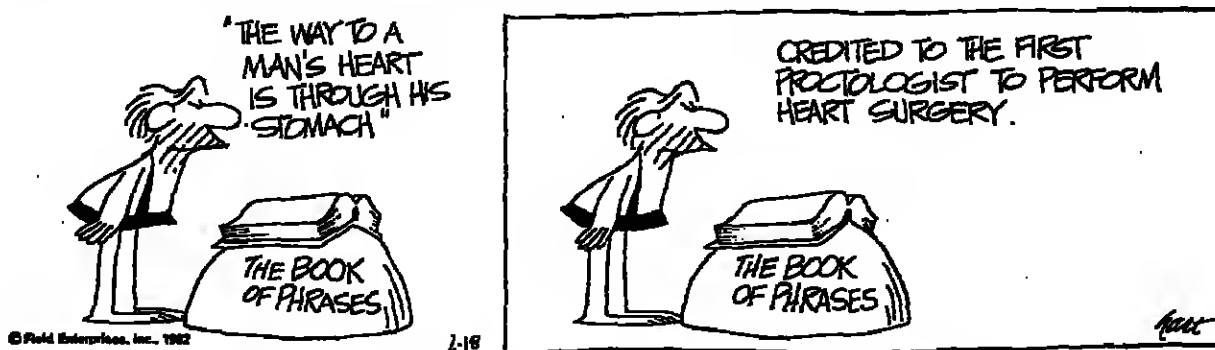
February 17, 1982

The net asset value (NAV) of each fund is shown below as supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose values are based on basket prices. The portfolio of each fund is described in parentheses. (m) = monthly; (D) = daily; (Q) = quarterly; (Y) = yearly; (W) = weekly; (C) = continuous.			UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FUNDS		
BANK OF AMERICA FUNDS			UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FUNDS		
(1) Bank of America Fund	\$F 1.00	15.2%	(1) United States of America Fund	\$F 1.00	15.2%
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PEANUTS



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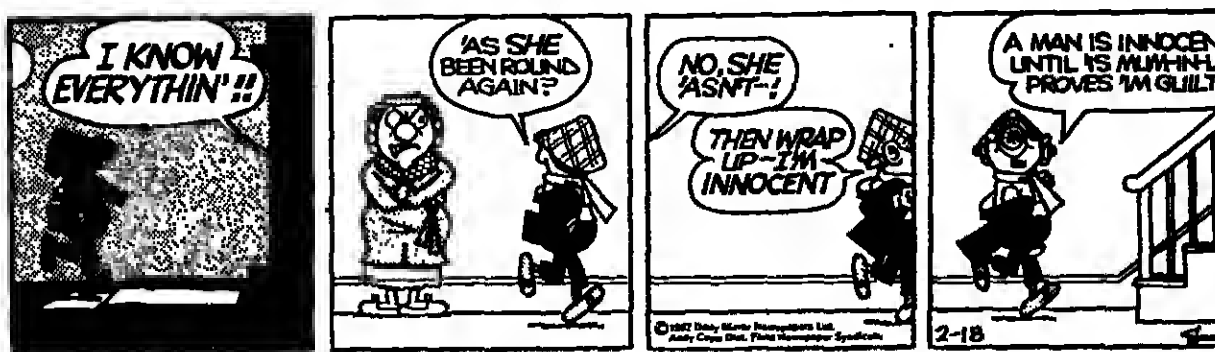
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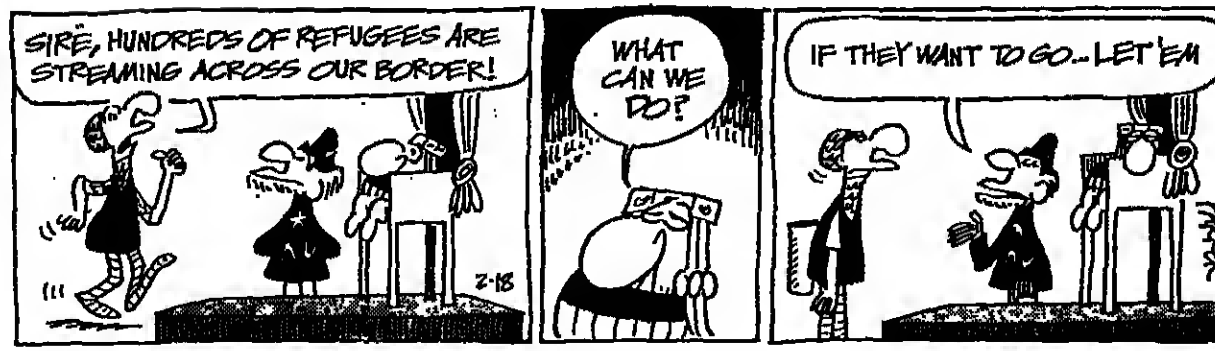
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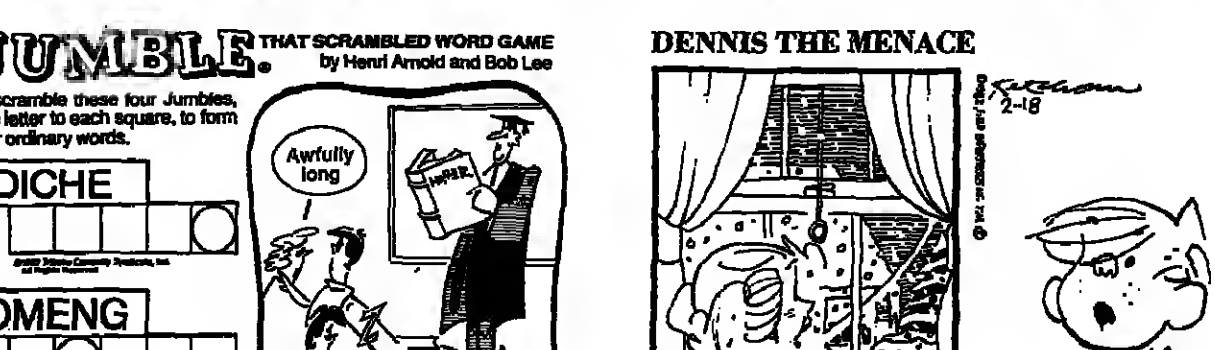
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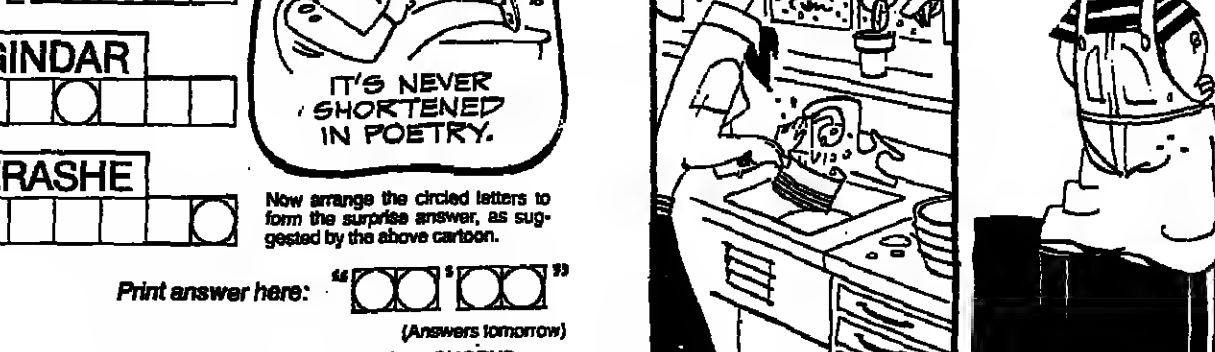
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Islanders Close In on NHL Mark With 13th Victory in Row

By Parton Keese
New York Times Service
UNIONDALE, N.Y. — The New York Islanders defeated the Pittsburgh Penguins, 6-2, Tuesday night for their 13th consecutive victory, one short of the National Hockey League record.

The Penguins have been the losers four times in New York's stinging, which is surpassed only by the 1929-30 Boston Bruins' 14 straight triumphs. The Islanders can equal that mark Thursday night when they play the Flyers in Philadelphia.

The triumph was also the Islanders' 11th straight at Nassau Coliseum, breaking a club record set in 1978-79.

Clark Gillies led the way with two goals, and linemen Brent and Duane Sutter each scored once. That trio, which tallied 11 points Sunday against the Whalers in Hartford, totaled 10 points Tuesday.

"String Attached"

Bryan Trottier scored his eighth goal in three games and Bob Nystrom added the 200th of his Islanders career.

Bill Smith, who moved into second place on the NHL goals-against list with a 2.96 goals-against average, had a shutout until Greg Malone scored at 13:05; Mike Bul-

lard added Pittsburgh's second goal with 55 seconds to play.

Since their streak began, the Islanders have outscored the opposition by 87-29. Their third periods have been devastating: 32 goals scored, against just four for the opposition.

Al Arbour, the conservative Islanders coach, could not help adding to the superlatives being heaped on his club.

"Yes, I have to say that we were moving the puck very, very well," he said. "It was like we had a string attached to it. When we controlled the puck, we looked as good as any club can look."

Most of the Islanders said they thought about the winning streak, but that it wasn't the most important thing in their lives.

"We're aware of it," said winger Nystrom. "But we'd rather not talk about breaking the record."

"It's like talking to a goaltender about a possible shutout or to a forward about getting a hat trick."

"Our main goal is still to get first place overall," said Duane Sutter, who added a pair of assists to his 16th goal. "Winning every game makes it more fun, but you have to be contributing, and it helps to be in the scoring."

The Islanders, with 82 points, have played three fewer games

than Edmonton, which leads the league with 83 points.

Smith, who gained his eighth consecutive victory in goal, was at his best when the Islanders needed a hot hand guarding the cage.

With the Penguins following a game plan that cut down the Islanders' scoring machine at first, they outshot the Islanders, 12-4, in the scoreless opening period.

Smith brought the crowd of 15,262 to its feet at the start of the second period when he stopped a Penguin two-man breakaway without an Islanders defenseman in sight.

George Fergusson broke in with Pat Price beside him, but they could not score.

The Difference

Shortly afterward, Trottier deflected Denis Potvin's shot past Dion for a power-play goal. Duane Sutter talked on a give-and-go with Gillies at 4:54.

"That was the difference," said Coach Eddie Johnston of the Penguins.

"We had a good first period but couldn't get anything ourselves. Then they get a power-play goal and another score a minute later, and it was all over."

"You don't give a Stanley Cup champion a two-goal lead and expect to catch up," said Johnston, a

former NHL goalie. "And you don't make a couple of mistakes against them like we did without paying for them."

In their streak, the Islanders have beaten Washington, 7-6 and 5-2; the New York Rangers, 6-1; Minnesota 4-2; Detroit, 6-2; Buf-

falo, 7-3; Chicago, 8-2; Philadelphia, 8-2 and Hartford, 9-1.

The Islanders' four encounters with Pittsburgh have not been close — 6-1, 9-2, 6-3 and 8-2.

"They are," Johnston observed Tuesday, "a club you want to stay away from."

20/20, Bandages or No

(Columnist Murray is recovering from cataract surgery; his second such operation in recent years.)

By Jim Murray

LOS ANGELES — Well, I got up at nine again. Took the count on one knee.

My life is beginning to resemble Dempsey-Firpo. I'm getting to look like a club fighter who has absorbed too many shots around the eyes, getting to be known as a guy who "can take it." I've had more things stuck in my eyes than Fritze Zivie's last 12 opponents.

My right eye tried to get away this time. Sick of looking at the Rams, I guess.

The crowd was yelling. "Stop it!" but they patted me up in the corner again. Dr. Jungschaffer thinks I could even go the route. If I learn to keep my left eye.

I'm not going to quit in my corner, but I don't think I'm going to win this thing.

This is a tough guy I'm in with. Ahead on all cards. And he hits — low — after the bell. Even butts and gouges.

A Few Changes

And you know how the crowd at a fight will yell, "Get the other eye, Louie!" Well, this guy doesn't need any encouragement. This guy is what they call a "headhunter." I'm beginning to wish he'd go to the body.

Of course, my way of living is going to change. No more cliff-diving at Acapulco. My days on the high wire are over. No more climbing the Matterhorn. Don't look for me in the grid at Indianapolis. Skydiving is out. Also getting shot out of a cannon.

You know those sportswriters who like to tell you what it's like to get hit by Dempsey or tackled by Alex Karras or how it feels to face Nolan Ryan's fastball on a cloudy day?

Well, a dictionary is all I can handle these days.

Even some of those words tend to disappear like Hoyt Wilhelm knuckleballs.

But you know one of the worst things that happens to you when you're lying there with your eyes bandaged and you can't read or watch television?

Lies, Lies, Lies

The lies people tell you. Know what I suppose, tried to put over on me? You won't believe it, but they tried to tell me that San Francisco won the Super Bowl.

Can you believe that?

That's not a team, it's a cocktail party. You go to a game in San Francisco and the day's only excitement is in the third quarter when the announcer says there'll be a cocktail party for the boosters at the Starlight Lounge — and half the stadium leaves. Sometimes the quarterback goes with them. Or should.

Anyway, those guys haven't had a team since Joe (the Jet) Perry. "Strike" Strykowski, Frankie Albert and Hugh McElhenny. They're spear-carriers in the NFL, right? The equivalent of a bye on your schedule. They got a quarter-back from Notre Dame and a coach from Stanford, if you can believe that.

No, I'd have to have more than my eyes taped to swallow that one. They might as well try to tell me the Chicago Rockets won. At that, they did the next best thing:

They told me the Cincinnati Bengals did. Believe that, and you'll buy a watch from a stranger on a train.

Next, they tried to tell me the Super Bowl was played in Pontiac, Mich. Do they think I just got off a tractor?

Pontiac's a swell place to be if you're a carburetor.

No, they wouldn't put a Super Bowl in a place like Pontiac. The stadium's covered, but the state isn't.

And nobody is dumb enough to try to move 75,000 people from hotels in Detroit to Pontiac on a Sunday afternoon in January. I don't care how much advertising General Motors buys.

They're not kidding me. Super Bowl XVI was played in Miami, as usual, and Oakland and Dallas were the teams, as usual.

They tried to tell me the No. 1 college football team in the country was Clemson. Clemson! Well, they did beat Wofford, at that.

They tried to tell me golf pros are going to orange balls on the tour.

Let me ask you something: Can you picture Ben Hogan using an orange ball? Hogan wasn't too crazy about pants with no cuffs on them, either.

Well — Wouldn't it?

They claim a college football coach got a \$1.7-million contract. If you consider Texas A&M a college, that is. All I can say is, Kaute Rockne had to teach chemistry on the side when he was coaching Notre Dame. Pop Warner sold Bibles.

And anyway, if a real college had \$1.7 million to blow, it'd put it into cancer research or build a library.

Wouldn't it?

Then they told me that Indianapolis had become a multiweek event, like the America's Cup, but that at last glance (which was December) Baby Unser seemed to have taken the lead from Mario Andretti by an injunction.

Their average speed now computes to about that of covered wagons. These would be the first lady cars in history to be out of warranty before the race was over.

Believer at Last

They finally went too far. They told me that, in the National Hockey League, a player refused to go out on the ice and get into a fight.

And the league punished the coach who ordered him to do so. "Wait a minute," I said. "What was the punishment?"

"Six days," they told me. "What did they do with the player?"

"Sent him to New Haven."

That was more like it. An NHL coach who likes to fight got "punished" with six days. An NHL player who doesn't get a lifetime in the bush leagues.

That, I'll believe.

NHL Standings

WALDES CONFERENCE

PATRIC DIVISION

NY Islanders 24 13 17 59 62
Philadelphia 21 13 22 51 62
Pittsburgh 21 13 22 51 62
Washington 14 20 18 52 52

ATLANTIC DIVISION

Montreal 31 17 20 54 79
Boston 21 18 22 52 71
Quebec 25 10 26 54 54
Hartford 16 27 14 59 26 46

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

North Division

Minnesota 21 18 24 59 63
L.A. Kings 23 15 24 52 55
Chicago 20 16 25 51 52
Winnipeg 20 16 25 51 52
Toronto 14 29 15 59 26 46
Detroit 16 27 14 59 26 46

South Division

Edmonton 22 13 24 59 63
Calgary 22 13 24 59 63
Vancouver 21 16 25 52 55
Los Angeles 14 29 15 59 26 46
Colorado 13 24 10 52 54

Tuesday's Results

N.Y. Islanders 4, Pittsburgh 2 (Trotter 13:1, Gilkes 14:1, Nystrom 13:1, Sutter 13:1, Gilkes 20:1)
Quebec 3, Washington 2 (Henderson 14:1, Gilkes 20:1)
Calgary 3, Vancouver 1 (Sutter 13:1, Gilkes 20:1)
Edmonton 2, Los Angeles 1 (Sutter 13:1, Gilkes 20:1)
Colorado 2, Detroit 1 (Sutter 13:1, Gilkes 20:1)
Hartford 2, Boston 1 (Sutter 13:1, Gilkes 20:1)
Buffalo 2, St. Louis 1 (Perrault 12:1, McCourt 20:1)
Buffalo 2, St. Louis 1 (Perrault 12:1, McCourt 20:1)



Familiar scene: Clark Gillies, left, and Duane Sutter congratulate Brent Sutter on a goal-scoring effort. The linemen have racked up 21 points in the last two of the Islanders' 13 straight victories.

After Loss of Dawkins, Bantom's Addition Is a Huge Plus for NBA 76ers

By Sam Goldaper

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Early in a Jan. 17 game against the New Jersey Nets, Darryl Dawkins of Philadelphia fractured his right shin. The 76ers lost the game and the future appeared bleak with the 6-foot-11½-inch, 260-pound center sidelined for 10 to 12 weeks.

Three days later, to replace Dawkins on the 12-man roster, the 76ers purchased Mike Bantom, a 6-9 forward, for \$100,000 from the financially strapped Indiana Pacers.

After Bantom's first nine games, of which the 76ers have won seven, his acquisition is being hailed as what could turn out to be the major transaction of the National Basketball Association season. The Pacers, on the other hand, are 4-7 since their team captain was sold.

The Pacers have not officially explained why they sold Bantom, who has a reputation as a team player. But Sam Nassi, the Pacers owner who has been looking to sell the franchise, had been concerned that five of his players, including Bantom, would become free agents after the season.

Several general managers have compared the addition of Bantom

to the 76ers with the 1968 trade that brought Dave DeBusschere to New York and eventually led the Knicks to their only two championships.

"Bantom is a very good player," Eddie Donovan, the Knicks' general manager, said Sunday. "He is a very intelligent player and he can play the big and the small forward. When a team trades player A for B, it usually takes about a year before you can assess which team got the better of the deal. This was a cash transaction, and when only money is involved it has to be considered a great acquisition."

"It was a great move," said Jack McMahon, the 76ers' director of player personnel and assistant coach. "His coming gives Bobby Jones added rest. Bobby is the kind of player who gives his all when he is in there; the less minutes he plays, the more effective he is. Mike also allows us to give Doc (Julius Erving) more rest. Mike has had an overall effect on the team."

"Mike is also a much better rebounder than we thought he would be. He is very effective off the offensive and defensive boards. When we were talking about getting him, a big consideration was that he plays (Boston's) Larry Bird very well, and you know what that

will mean when we play the Celtics three more times during the regular season and in the playoffs."

Bantom has also allowed the 76ers to use Caldwell Jones exclusively at center, with Earl Cureton as his backup. Before the injury to Jones, Jones was the first forward off the bench and Dawkins' replacement. Bantom is now the first forward Coach Billy Cunningham sends into the game.

"CJ has always been an outstanding defensive center," McMahon said, "and although he has the capabilities to score, it's only so often that he looks for his points. Bobby Jones is also capable of playing defensive center, and now when we play him with Doc and Bantom there is a lot of speed out there."

Bantom's per-game averages are about 24 minutes of playing time and 10.1 points and six rebounds.

"I've kind of structured my development throughout my career," said the 30-year-old Bantom, "by trying to be a little better every year. Last season I felt more confident and more skilled than any time before. I came to training camp with a relaxed, confident feeling that was hard to explain."

Bantom injured the index finger on his shooting hand in early workouts and was forced to wear a protective wrap on it that affected his feel for the ball.

"Coming to the 76ers," said Bantom, "was like coming home. I was born in Philadelphia and went to high school and college there."

In the Flow

"It took me a little while to become adjusted, but I like the way (Coach) Billy Cunningham runs the offense and defense. I've overplayed with a team that has a

chance to win a championship, and that means an awful lot. I'm working as hard as I can to contribute. I'm not a one-on-one type player. When the team is moving the ball well, I just fit into the flow of the offense."

The 76ers are Bantom's sixth pro team, although he has only played for five. He began his career as the Phoenix Suns' first round choice in the 1973 draft after his graduation from St. Joseph's College. The Suns sold him to the Seattle SuperSonics in November, 1975, and they in turn sold him to the Nets in January 1977.

A free agent after the 1976-77 season, Bantom signed with Buffalo for the following season but never played for the Braves. They traded him, along with Adrian Dantley, to the Pacers on Sept. 1, 1977, for Billy Knight.

"I took me a little while to become adjusted, but I like the way (Coach) Billy Cunningham runs the offense and defense. I've overplayed with a team that has a

"athletic cooperation," with South Africa in 1980.

But Danish companies continue to do business in the country, which is Denmark's primary supplier of coal.

Said Knud Nielsen, an official of the World Championship Tennis circuit: "It's funny that the government — the Scandinavian governments — forbid sports cooperation with South Africa, but nowhere does the law mention South Africa. That's punishing the players for where they were born."

Among the 32 players who had originally declared their intention to play in the Danish tournament

were Vitas Gerulaitis, Brian Teacher and Wojtek Fibak.

Without sanction, Mark Meyers, assistant administrator of the council, said he thought the tournament would be canceled. "Because it's no longer going to be part of the grand prix," they won't receive any grand prize points."

The points awarded in each sanctioned grand prize tournament are used to determine qualifiers for the Masters tournament, which matches the top eight players in New York at the end of the season.

ATP Support

Meyers said the three players "are South African citizens who were to compete — as do all players in the Grand Prix — strictly as individual sportsmen."

Said Butch Buchholz, the ATP's executive director: "We very much support the council's decision."

We believe tennis players should be allowed to play anywhere in the world — regardless of their politics, regardless of their race, regardless of their religion — and we will fight forever for that stand."

"If a country can't abide by those rules, then it just won't get a tennis tournament."

The decision to bar Curran, Patison and Minton was made by Kjeld Olesen, Denmark's foreign minister.

He said the players' U.S. residency did not affect their South African citizenship and, therefore, Denmark would uphold a policy from 1980 to refuse entry visas to all South Africans seeking to enter sports events, whether they are playing as individuals or on a national team.



Mike Bantom

S. Africans' Ban Imperils Danish Tennis Event

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The refusal of Denmark to grant entry visas to three South African players has resulted in the removal of next month's Danish Indoor Championship from the grand prix tennis circuit.

The event had been the first scheduled on the 1982 grand prix circuit and may be canceled because players would not earn points from it for the overall season championship.

The tournament Tuesday lost its sanction from the Men's International Professional Tennis Council, an unprecedented action sup-

ported by the Association of Tennis Professionals.

The controversy involved Kevin Curran, Andrew Patison and Dave Minton: all are South Africans who were married in the United States and are living in this country under resident-alien status.

Palle Christiansen, organizer of the tournament, said in Denmark that he would try to put together an alternative event. "We, sports, are being used by the government as a testing ground for its untenable policy since it doesn't dare say it where it really hurts," he said.

The Danish government banned

tion corridors for athletes to reduce their chances of being stuck in freeway traffic.

Stagger starting times for events to avoid freeway congestion.

Encourage special working hours for Los Angeles workers to reduce pollutant-causing traffic flow.

Some of the suggestions — special working hours, a mass transit plan and a favorable marathon site — already have been announced as goals of the committee.

But heavy pressure is expected from ABC Television, which is paying the committee \$225 million to show the Games, and from foreign networks, to schedule events in times conducive to prime viewing hours, regardless of health effects.

Allow no vehicle traffic whatsoever near the marathon roadway — with a site upwind of central Los Angeles being the preferred selection.

Ban smoking in all enclosed indoor arenas.

Quarter athletes in locations away from heavy freeway traffic and in areas upwind of heavy pollution and traffic centers.

Develop a mass transit plan for the duration of the Games to minimize the effects of increased road traffic during that period.

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